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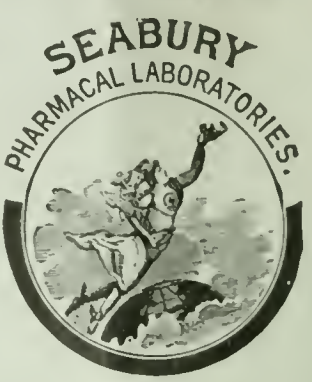

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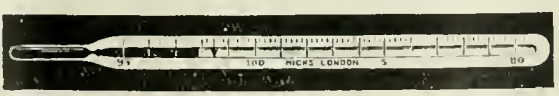

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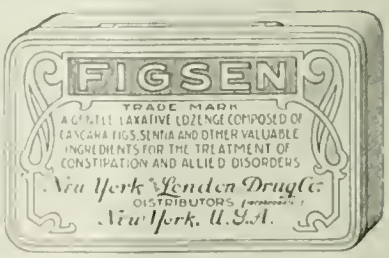
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ARE GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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Articles.

The Twilight-Sleep Craze.

Bulletin of Pharmacy.

Druggists, as men versed in medicinal matters, are doubtless frequently asked about Twilight Sleep. As a matter of fact, the entire public, especially the feminine half of it, has been deeply interested in this topic for the last two or three years.

Most people, however, have obtained their information from certain articles in the popular magazines, and much of this literature has been misleading. It has been written by people who were not trained to estimate medical facts correctly, and who, moreover, have been under the necessity of turning out articles that were readable if not sensational in character.

Not long since the subject of Twilight Sleep was discussed at a meeting in Detroit. Prof. C. W. Edmonds, pharmacologist on the Medical Faculty of the University of Michigan, gave a lecture before the Detroit branch of the A. Ph. A., and he was followed by several obstreticians who had used the morphine-scopolamine method in quite a number of cases of childbirth. One or two of the men had even been to Frieberg and had talked with the experts there who have done so much to popularize Twilight Sleep.

The general result of the evening's discussion was to cast doubt on the wisdom of this new development in medicine. Several statements were made, indeed, that proved little less than astonishing to many druggists in the audience. It is generally supposed by most laymen that the morphine-scopolamine combination results in complete absence of pain, but it does nothing of the kind. Even when most successful, it merely destroys the *memory* of pain, or produces what physicians call amnesia. In other words, women suffer just as much, but they forget about it afterwards. This is a distinct advantage, however, and it lessens the shock resulting from childbirth.

So true is it that the pain still exists under Twilight Sleep that padded rooms are used at the Frieburg clinic. Women often cry out in their disappointment. They feel that they have been tricked. They expected they would suffer no pain at all, and when they find the reverse to be true they are very likely to become indignant and even abusive. More than that, the scopolamine occasionally causes delirium, and this means a raving, incoherent patient. One really understands, therefore, why members of the family are not permitted to be present at the Frieburg Hospital when a woman is being delivered.

Twilight Sleep usually means, furthermore, a longer period of labor. This in turn results in the use of cebolics or the application of forceps—a condition of things that is looked upon as being unfortunate by physicians.

Despite all this, however, the use of Twilight Sleep is rather beneficial than otherwise to the mother. She is likely to come out of the experience with less wear and tear, and to forget entirely what torture she has undergone. With the child, however, the story is entirely different.

Here there appears to be considerable risk. The statistics of something like 800 cases seem to indicate that scopolamine narcotizes the reflex centers of the child and hinders its breathing. Cases of death have been traced directly to the use of the drug. One obstretrician present at the meeting declared that when women told him they wanted to be delivered by means of Twilight Sleep, he always explained that he would use this method but that it meant a certain risk to the child. In every case, he said, the mother declared that under such circumstances she would immediately abandon the idea.

Morphine and scopolamine have been used in 40 cases in one district. The percentage of forceps deliveries was greater than it had been for years in that particular hospital, and deaths of two of the infants were traced directly to the use of the drugs and could be explained in no other way.

From all of which it seems clear that, like many another medical discovery, this particular one has had too much claimed for it. It was hailed at first as a wonderful discovery of great human value, but it seems to be settling down now into its proper place in the niche of human knowledge.

British Spirits Bill as affecting Doctors and Pharmacists.

To indicate the extreme value of wholehearted co-operation between the medical profession and pharmacy, we reprint the following article from the *British Medical Journal* of 22nd May, 1915:—

"The proposals of the Government as to restrictions on the sale of spirits have been watched in the interests of pharmacists by the British Pharmaceutical Society, who warned the British Medical Association that the proposals in their original form were likely seriously to affect both pharmacists and doctors, particularly the former; but they expressed the hope that the representations they were making would be sufficient to induce the Government to make the changes necessary to protect the interests of the two professions. It was arranged that the Association should at once be informed if and when it was felt that joint representations were necessary. As is well known, the very extensive proposals of the Government gradually narrowed themselves down to taking power to restrict the sale of intoxicants in specified areas and the supply and sale of immature spirits. The bill providing for this latter restriction was discussed in the House of Commons on the 17th May, and in spite of the earnest appeal of Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P.,

was left in such a state that while rectified spirits could be delivered to a manufacturing chemist, they would not have been available for practising pharmacists or for doctors—that is to say, neither could have bought rectified spirits. The representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society approached the Association with a view to joint and immediate action being taken on the report stage, which was reached on the next day. Accordingly, on the morning of May 18th a letter was sent on behalf of the Association to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointing out that the bill apparently assumed that if manufacturing chemists had access to rectified spirits the requirements of doctors and pharmacists would be met. The letter went on to say that this was not the case, because while manufacturing chemists could provide, as they do now, the great bulk of the tinctures and other spirituous preparations required by doctors and chemists, there were many occasions when rectified spirits were necessary for the purpose of extemporaneous prescriptions; and if the only way in which those prescriptions could be made up entailed the sending of an order to a manufacturing chemist the position would be an impossible one. The letter ended by asking the Government to accept the amendment which was to be moved by Mr. Glyn-Jones. A similar letter was sent by the Pharmaceutical Society, and other steps were taken to bring the matter to the notice of prominent members of Parliament on both sides of the House, the result being that during the debate Mr. Glyn-Jones, after pointing out the difficulties which the bill as it then stood would cause, was informed by the Chancellor that his amendment would be accepted. The amendment provides that nothing in the bill shall interfere with the supply of rectified spirits of wine, for the purpose of making medicines, to registered medical practitioners, hospitals, and persons and firms entitled to carry on the business of chemist and druggist. This very satisfactory result was entirely due to the co-operation between the Association and the Pharmaceutical Society, and to the prompt steps which were taken to render that co-operation effective, and Mr. Glyn-Jones is to be congratulated on the way in which he handled the question."

War Notes.

The Medical and Pharmaceutical Service in Egypt.

NOTES SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE "AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY" BY **Lieut.-Colonel John B. Nash, M.D.**, No. 2 GENERAL HOSPITAL, MENA CAMP, EGYPT, JUNE 5TH, 1915.

Alexandria and Cairo are large cities, within two days' fast steaming of Europe, whence supplies of drugs can be drawn from some of the great manufacturing countries. Cairo has nominally eight hundred thousand inhabitants. A varying total, because it is visited by very large numbers of persons who come overland and down the river.

The drug stores are large and numerous. This one might expect, as, judging from the death rate, which is for the most part three times as high as in Australia, there must be a large demand for therapeutic drugs. Yet this may not be so because the Mahomedan is a fatalist of the first order, subscribing thoroughly to the dictum that what has been good enough for our fathers and their fathers should be good enough for the present generation, because Allah is good and He will care for the rest.

Why is the death rate high? To one who has been accustomed to Australian conditions, and to be conversant with what is looked upon as the minimum of space necessary for one individual that he may breathe and live in comfort and enjoy good health, there is no wonder why the death rate is heavy, but there is astonishment that any single person can survive for long under the living conditions that prevail amongst the humble in this land, whether it be in the villages or the cities. In both, the native population is packed close and deep, to such extent as no Australian could believe unless he had seen for himself.

In the luxurious quarters of the cities, the houses of the wealthy are of proportions that give them right to the title for oriental magnificence. Even near by to some of the villages there are buildings that partake of the size which the mind associates with the title, palace. But for the most part the village where the farmer and his family live is indescribable in its insanitary state, judged from our standpoint. We may not be worthy judges for this climate, where a rainfall of two inches during twelve months constitutes a wet year. The native quarters in the cities are as bad, from the sanitary point of view, as are those of his countryman on the land. Each family, with the living and dead belongings, is packed as close and deep, if not closer and deeper; the wonder then is that any crowd is alive at all, because, according to our manner of thinking, epidemics of plague, small pox and the like disease should have killed off the whole population long since. The birth rate is very high, and keeping well above the death rate, the inhabitants are rapidly increasing. The fertile land on the banks of the Nile has capacity for producing food for all the people, hence their

being able to [illegible] Happily, however, they [illegible] The European medical [illegible] are evident in the [illegible] are well to the front in the work, and for [illegible] the drug [illegible] [illegible] as of the best [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

With [illegible] the active quarter are but [illegible] [illegible] those [illegible] are well and well cared for, to such good effect that [illegible] Australians that they [illegible] better state as to the surface and [illegible] than are those in Melbourne and Sydney. The [illegible] water, and the constant [illegible] surfaces in perfect going order. Wooden and asphalt are preferred, the latter being correct for motor vehicles. Australia is well represented every moment by the [illegible] that are constantly in all directions.

In regard to the [illegible] in whole measure of the Pharmaceutical Society are particularly interested, [illegible] hospital unit coming from Australia [illegible] drugs sufficient to meet the necessities [illegible] were foreseen, but the estimates were [illegible] short of what has happened. No one could have imagined that at so salubrious a site for a camp as Mena, next to the Pyramids, the health [illegible] would be bad. Yet such turned out to be the general state of affairs. Pneumonia, enteritis, appendicitis, and many other diseases were rife in the camp and had to be dealt with in large numbers. And Mena was not singular in this regard. It followed that the ordinary drugs [illegible] became scarce, and in some cases it was found difficult to procure them.

Captain Lamson, of No. 1 General Hospital, has given the following information: "Many drugs have been difficult to obtain since arrival in Cairo, the order of scarcity being: (1) All hypodermic tabloids, (2) aspirin, (3) sodium salicylate, (4) [illegible] (5) [illegible] wine, (6) potassium nitrate, (7) potassium chlorate, (8) opium and its derivatives, (9) iodine and its tinctures, (10) the commoner disinfectants." This is the record at one institution, and with it the experience of other hospitals coincides. The No. 1 General Hospital, under the able management of Colonel Ramsay Smith, of Adelaide, and of Major Barrett, of Melbourne, has performed a great task [illegible] [illegible] in Egypt during the rush, and during the recent strain has helped materially to get over the difficulty with the wounded men.

At all the hospitals every effort has been made to collect together supplies of the required drugs. The Commonwealth authorities have not been parsimonious on their part.

Besides the substances in the foregoing list there were short supplies of sweet spirits of nitre, bicarbonate of soda, the common acids, local anæsthetics, sandal wood preparations, urotropin [illegible] [illegible]. The last two were urgently needed, and while they could always be obtained in the city on one holding a prescription, large quantities were hard to command.

It is probable that the primary seat of the shortage was at the factory, the hands not being available to cope with the extraordinary demands [illegible] [illegible] the war, and the stocks on hand [illegible] depleted. Any one might be forgiven for being a false prophet in regard to the magnitude and length which the present struggle has [illegible]. Those of us who are in this part of the world [illegible] not so far see the end.

There is some speculation in commercial circles as to whether the entrance of Italy into an active [illegible] will affect the drug market. The prices in some cases are presently much above that which is normal in times of peace, and it is most probable that in the special lines that come from the north of Italy there will be a rise in value, because the workmen in the chemical factories will be called to the colours, and by so much will the producing capacity of the factories be reduced. If by any chance the United States of America should become embroiled, which it is little likely to follow in the opinion of many, then the articles flowing eastward from that country would be diminished, and by so much would the prices rise. I note from perusal of a London trade journal, dated May 22, 1915: "Business in the drug market has been somewhat quieter of late, but it is likely to be as active as ever again before long. On the whole prices are well maintained, the advancing tendency continuing in the case of a number of drugs." Amongst these are citric acid, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, acetyl salicylic acid, potassium permanganate, quinine, and ipecacuanha.

Vaccines and serums are obtainable freely for the most part in Cairo. Besides the Salvarsans, the mercurial preparations for the intra-venous and subcutaneous treatment of syphilitic affections are difficult to get hands upon, though, after diligent search in the correct quarters, they can be unearthed. I have had special experience in this direction lately, and can therefore write with some authority.

The strains of the gonococcal and the syphilitic organisms must be very varied amongst the troops, because the cases are not all originated within the bounds of Egypt, but come from over seas. Many energetic medical officers are doing constant and high-class work in the endeavour to minimise, as much as possible, the serious effects of these infections upon the health and the fighting capacity of the soldiers.

Before the Dardanelles, or rather Gallipoli, fighting gave the Australian a chance to show the mettle of his breeding, there were many who poured much abuse and ridicule upon him as an efficient fighting man, because these self-constituted authorities chose to think that he was not of the highest moral standard to which his critics expected him to reach. His business in these parts is fighting, and there he none now game to assail him in this regard, not even the saintly ones from his own land. A soldier-man is not, of the British breed, a "plaster saint in khaki." With all his little failings he is a first-class fighting man. As one of the senior men I feel proud of the Australians from every part of the Commonwealth, and glory in the proof that he has given that he is fit to rank alongside the flower of the fighting men of the Anglo-Celtic breed.

Everyone of us here desires to return safely to the sunny south, but we shall, during life, revere the memory of those who may be left behind. They are the price paid for noble ideas and acts that have not greater worth within the power of man to perform.

Anxiety to Assist.

MESSRS. FELTON, GRIMWADE AND CO., Melbourne, recently received the following communication from a correspondent in one of the country districts:—

Sirs,—I see in the papers that the Ministers at home are willing to try any poison gas against the enemy, and as I have used Bisulphide of Carbon in killing vermin, and it is very deadly, and I believe you are the agents, do you think it is worth urging the Defence Department to try it? I thought it might be possible to make it up in 1 gallon tins and drop it in the trenches of the enemy from aeroplanes. The tins would smash and the liquid spill. I don't think anyone could live near it. I trust this might be of use.

Yours, etc., ————.

A reply was sent stating that from the firm's knowledge of the article referred to they were forced to the opinion that it would not be of any practical use in the direction mentioned.

Bandages Wanted.

THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY will be pleased to receive from pharmacists bandages for use of the Army Medical Service in Australia and Egypt. Bandages should be made with unbleached calico or flannelette. They should be either three or four inches wide, 6 yards long, and should be rolled tightly (on a machine for preference) and fastened with two safety pins. Pharmacists desiring to assist in this direction should forward the bandages to the Secretary, Australian Red Cross Society, Federal Government House, Melbourne.

Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

W.A. CONTRIBUTION.

Already acknowledged ...	£51	11	6
Phar. Society of W.A.	10	10	0
Collected by Mr. M. J. Moloney, Sec Perth and Sub. Chemists' Association—			
Kelly & Co., Kalgoorlie	1	1	0
Morris, W. D. ,,	1	1	6
Elliot, E. B. ,,	1	1	6
Fairfoul, A. E. ,,	1	1	6
Lee, H Saxon ,,	1	1	0
Mohr, W., Perth ...	£1	1	0
Collett, F. W., Perth	1	1	0
New York and London Drug Co., Perth ...	1	1	0
Felton, Grimwade & Co. (per Mr. Wood), Perth ...	5	5	0
Cooper, J. G., Perth	1	1	0
Shadwick, J. ...	1	1	0
	£77	18	0

FURTHER VICTORIAN CONTRIBUTIONS.

Amount previously acknowledged ...	£370	7	0
Ashton, Henry ...	1	1	0
*Say, W. McCall ..	2	2	0
Pincus, Max ..	2	2	0
Lewis & O'Donnell (2nd)	1	1	0
Pedley & Son (4th)	1	1	0
Tait, D. J. B. ...	1	1	0
Gilbert, F. W. (3rd)...	£1	1	9
Barker, John (3rd) ...	1	1	0
Goodman, D. H. (4th)	1	0	0
Prout, Geo. S. ...	1	11	9
Piper, W G. (3rd) ..	2	2	0
,, ,, (4th) ..	2	2	0
Eyral, T. B. (3rd) ..	3	3	0
Marco, Z.	0	10	6
Molloy, J. M. (2nd)	8	3	0
Uren, F.	0	10	0
Steinthal, A. M. ...	1	0	0
Tipping, J. (3rd) ...	0	10	6
Lewis & O'Donnell (3rd)	1	1	0
Bowen & Co. (2nd) ..	2	0	0
Total ...	£399	10	6

* Promised further subscription.

Trade Mark "Aspirin."

An application by Harry Woolf Shuith, manufacturing chemist, of No. 47 Barkly-street, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, and George Richard Nicholas, pharmaceutical chemist, of No. 47 Punt-road, Windsor, near Melbourne, both in Victoria, Australia, for the avoidance or suspension of the registration of Commonwealth trade mark "Aspirin," No. 820, in the name of Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer and Company, came on for hearing before the Registrar of Trade Marks, Mr. George Townsend, on June 29. The application was opposed by Sigma Company Limited and Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. Mr. S. Hendley appeared on behalf of the applicants, Mr. F. W. White on behalf of Sigma Company Ltd. and Mr. G. E. Gulliver on behalf of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. Mr. Hart, of Messrs. E. Waters and Sons, appeared for Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer and Company, in response to a communication from the Patent Office addressed to them as the last address for service in Australia of the registered proprietors. Mr. Gulliver and Mr. White said that on behalf of the retail pharmacists they desired to have the word "Aspirin" used as little as possible. The B.P. equivalent, acid aceto. sal., was now becoming more fully recognised, and they considered that there was no necessity to perpetuate the word "Aspirin," and thus keep alive possible German rights which might be recognised after the war had ended. The Registrar of Trade Marks, after hearing the evidence, said that he would forward his report to the Attorney General.

Roll of Honor.

MR. J. ROPER HODGSON, former assistant to Mr. C. G. Imes, South Melbourne, is at present a dispenser at the Cairo hospital. He joined the 5th Battalion, machine gun section, but when the authorities learned that he was a qualified pharmacist they transferred him to the base hospital.

MR. F. T. COTTRELL, South Melbourne, who was registered in Victoria in 1914 on his South Australian diploma, recently enlisted as a private, but was shortly afterwards transferred to the Army Medical Corps.

MR. W. F. PHILPOTT, late assistant to Mr. C. J. Sayle, Collins-street, Melbourne, has joined the Expeditionary Forces.

MR. F. R. ELDER, apprentice to Mr. Geo. Gill, Hamilton, entered into camp on July 1, and will shortly go to the front.

MR. DOUGLAS W. LONDON, who was apprenticed to Mr. Harry London, Rochester, in March, 1915, has been accepted for service abroad, and is now in camp at Seymour.

MR. A. HORTON CRUNDALL, late assistant with Messrs. Bowen and Co., Melbourne, who went away with one of the early Australian contingents, has been wounded at the front. A bullet lodged in his forehead and traversed round the scalp, emerging at the back of the head. Mr. Crundall had a marvellous escape from death.

MR. H. M. BURNSIDE, who has been representing the Sigma Co. and the Pharmaceutical Society for some months has enlisted and is now in camp. The Sigma Co. is keeping his position open.

Mr. W. L. Johnson, who recently passed the Victorian Final Qualifying Examination, has enlisted.

Mr. H. Johnston Carr, formerly assistant to Mr. F. L. Fisher, Melbourne, has recovered from his recent illness and has joined the Expeditionary forces.

Mr. L. K. Gordon, apprenticed to Messrs. C. Wallis and Son, Footscray (Vic.), has been accepted for service abroad and is now at Seymour.

Mr. D. R. Long, late of D. R. Long and Son, chemists, Bourke-street, Melbourne, has been accepted for service abroad, and is now in camp at Seymour.

Mr. D. J. Anderson, a son of Mr. D. Anderson, pharmacist, Bendigo, has been killed at the Dardanelles. Mr. Anderson, junior, was a fine type of a lad, and great sympathy has been expressed to his father at the great loss he has sustained.

Mr. Fred. Lenehan, one of the present year students at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, has been called up for hospital duty in the A.M.C. He is at present located at Osborne House, Geelong.

Mr. W. J. Reid, Malvern (Vic.), has disposed of his business in Glenferrie Road with a view of enlisting in the Expeditionary Forces.

Mr. Evan C. Hughes, formerly manager of Messrs. Bell and Co.'s pharmacy, St. Kilda (Vic.), has been appointed a staff-sergeant in the Nursing Hospital, V.M.C., Glenroy.

Died on Active Service.

Anderson.—At the Dardanelles, Sergt. D. J. Anderson, son of David Anderson, chemist, Bendigo, aged 18.

Argyle.—On the 8th June, died of wounds received in action at the Dardanelles, Norman R., only son of John Blackett Argyle, Euroa, aged 20 years.

Stephen.—At the Dardanelles, Charles Nettleton, elder son of Samuel S. Strutt, "Nerinda," 4 Chapel-terrace, St. Kilda, aged 30 years.

Trading With the Enemy Act.

The *Australian Statesman* of July 8 published a list of companies registered in England, of which a supervisor has been appointed by the Board of Trade. Included amongst these are the following:—

Bayer Co. Ltd.
Parke, Davis and Co. Ltd.
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. Ltd.
Carl Zeiss (London) Ltd.
E. Leitz Optical Works Ltd.
Schering and Glatz Ltd.
Stern Sonntag and Co. Ltd.
Voigtländer Optical Works Ltd.

War and Trade.

How far are Australians still encouraging German trade products? The *Australian Statesman* of July 8 says that it would be difficult to say how many goods we have been accustomed to buy without a thought troubling where they came from, but when we turned our attention to the question, would be found to have come from Germany. It is frequently stated that these goods are made in England, but that cry has been exploited almost to the limit. (Their advertisements may still be seen appearing in many avowedly patriotic Australian papers!) "In the case of Sanatogen," says the *Australian Statesman*, "it was truly enough made in Great Britain, but the materials were shipped from Germany, and the profits undoubtedly went there, as witness the company's own statement in the *Chemist and Druggist* of March 13, to the effect that the business will become the property of a British company as soon as possible after peace is declared. Formamint (manufactured by Herr Wulfing, of Berlin), Aspirin Tablets and Carlsbad Salts are all German goods. Users of scent, too, should be careful to see where it is manufactured. For instance, the well-known Eau de Cologne 4711 was made in very large quantities in Germany prior to the war; other countries have since taken up the manufacture, and buyers should convince themselves that it is not a German product they are buying. Lysol, thanks to the activity of the Attorney-General's Department, is now made under license in this country, so that it is perfectly easy to detect any attempt to foist the German-made lysol on to the public."

Formamint is now being advertised in Australia as being manufactured in Great Britian.—*Ed. A.J.P.*

Experiences of a Young Pharmacist.

From one of our Boys at the Front.

Mr. Arthur Crundall, after serving a four years apprenticeship with Simpson and Davenport, and qualifying, went to England with the intention of gaining English and Continental experience. Whilst in England war broke out and he volunteered joining the Royal Irish Fusiliers. He is now fighting with his regiment at the Dardanelles. He had the misfortune to be wounded in the head while going for water and was in the Australian Red Cross Hospital at Heliopolis. Since then he has be removed to the Palace Hotel, Helveran, 17 miles down the Nile, and in full view of the Pyramids.

Mr. Crundall writes: "Don't believe those yarns in the papers about the wounded men wanting to get back to the firing line, I have been in two hospitals and not a man in them expresses that. At present I am quite happy where I am, really fine meals and very nice generally, and when my time comes to go back I will be ready, but, not dying to get back. Business: I arrived at Tenedos on 24th April, transhipping to Mine-sweepers under the care of a Battleship. We sneaked right up to the Dardanelles in the dark, and at dawn the ships started bombarding. It was deafening, our two Coys. landed first, and we were fortunate in landing where we were not expected. The Dublin and Munster Fusiliers had a bad time. Our two Coys. got to the top of the cliff and tried to advance, and were wiped right out. We came up in the Mine-sweeper and then shells poured over the top of us, and without exaggerating, they were falling two miles behind us. We landed and had to support the other two Coys. It was awful, we couldn't find them, but

kept going forward till we were ordered to retire. Two of my pals were killed right alongside me. In the retiring we still had our full equipment on and 300 rounds of ammunition, and I ran for the cliffs, and dropped down dead beat after passing thro' the worst hour of my life. How I got thro' I don't know."

Mr. Crundall is the son of the late Mr. Horton Crundall, who carried on business as a chemist in Melbourne some years ago.

British News.

DEATHS FROM POISON.

There were 681 deaths from poison in England and Wales in 1913, the figures for which have just been issued from the Registrar-General's office. Hydrochloric acid heads the list with 110 deaths; followed by oxalic acid, 96; opium (including morphine and laudanum), 86; carbolic acid, 74; potassium cyanide, 46; prussic acid, 30; ammonia, 30; veronal, 26; belladonna, 17; strychnine-nux vomica, 17; mercury perchloride, 13; lysol, 10; other coal-tar disinfectants, 6. Antipyrin iodine, colchicum, formalin, carbolacene were each responsible for a fatality.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

The pharmaceutical journals have referred in appreciative terms to the generosity of Australian pharmacists in contributing to this fund. It has not been possible to formulate any definite scheme yet for the relief of pharmacsits in Belgium. Assistance has been given through the American Ambassador, but the attitude of the Germans renders it unwise to launch out on a large scale of relief, although the needs of pharmacists are great—even the necessaries of life being absent in many cases. The funds are being administered with discretion, but until the Germans are driven over the border it is not deemed wise to disburse the money too freely. When the much-to-be-desired evacuation does take place there is no doubt that every penny subscribed will need to be quickly utilised in providing for the wants of our Belgian brethren and re-establishing the medical and pharmaceutical service.

THE SPIRIT DUTIES.

British pharmacy has been greatly agitated by the proposals made by the Government in connection with the Immature Spirits Bill. As originally introduced, this measure threatened pharmacists with a tremendous increase in the cost of medicines. The Pharmaceutical Society quickly got to work and handled the situation in a masterly way. With the assistance of Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., certain amendments were introduced and agreed to, almost at the final stage of the Bill, which will greatly relieve the situation. Briefly, the concessions gained are:—

(1) The "three years' maturity period" is not to be applied to "mixtures, compounds or preparations."

(2) The Act is not to apply to the supply of rectified spirits of wine for the purpose of making medicines by doctors, hospitals and pharmacists.

(3) Provision has been made in the Finance Bill for the repayment to pharmacists of the extra tax on new spirit used in the preparation of spirituous medicinal compounds.

To have secured these concessions, shows the extremely important part played by Mr. Glyn-Jones, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. Pharmacists have not been slow to express their appreciation of the splendid work done by Mr. Glyn-Jones in connection with this matter.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The seventy-fourth annual meeting, held at 3 p.m. on May 19, passed off quietly under the presidency of Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc. There was general recognition that the Council had done good work during the year. Mr. Glyn-Jones came in for well-merited praise. What criticism there was was of a minor nature. One critic wanted the Journal improved, but failed to show how it was going to be done. Another wished to see an amalgamation of the three journals. Others questioned the legality of paying a pension to the late registrar, but were pacified when the President told them that in future no additional pensions would be paid. Replying to a question asking why Mr. Woolcock's salary had been increased, the President tersely replied, "Because he deserved it." To another critic who wished to see the School of Pharmacy self-supporting, Mr. White replied that true education must be endowed. Was there any school giving such education which was self-supporting? Fees never covered the cost of education, and to a certain extent the Society, in common with other learned societies, was subsidising the School. Afternoon tea, served in the Examination Hall, nicely rounded off a pleasant meeting.

MEDICINE STAMP DUTY.

A remarkable feature of the Medicine Stamp Duty returns is the increase in the revenue from such source since the National Insurance Act came into force. During 1914 the revenue received totalled £300,377—the highest on record. The figures are astounding. Even the report of the British Select Committee appears to have made little or no difference—except to increase sales. These figures, large as they are, represent only portion of the medicinal specialties consumed, as many proprietary medicines are exempt from duty. According to the Pharmaceutical Journal, the British public during the last ten years has consumed something in the neighbourhood of 500,000,000 packages of nostrums—truly a colossal appetite. Free advice and medicine under the National Insurance Act apparently only increases the desire on the part of the public to medicate itself, and the general form of its medication seems to be the well-advertised proprietary medicines.

THE "UROTROPINE" TRADE MARK.

The Board of Trade has decided to avoid the registration of the trade mark "Urotropine" on application by Mr. H. S. Wellcome (Burroughs,

Wellcome and Co.) Messrs. A. and M. Zimmermann, agents for the Chemische Fabrik auf Actien vormals E. Schering, Berlin, the registered owners of the mark, opposed the application, and stated that they had a supply sufficient to meet the demands of the country for six months. This led to a postponement of the application, which originally was made in September last. It will be remembered that a licence was granted to Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. to manufacture Salvarsan. In the case of Urotropine the procedure has been different. It is against the spirit of trade-mark law to delegate a mark to another person, so that a licence could not be issued. The meaning of the term "avoidance" is that a mark is thrown open to anyone; on the other hand, "suspension" means that the mark is suspended in favour of one or more persons. It will thus be seen that it is permissible for anyone to use the word "Urotropine," and that the mark is in a similar position to aspirin and lysol. This, of course, only applies to Great Britain. In Australia a different mode of procedure appears to have been followed, trade-marks being avoided at the instance and for the benefit of certain approved applicants.

THE OPIUM CONVENTION.

In the House of Commons, on May 6th, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any and, if so, what action was to be taken upon the correspondence respecting the third International Opium Conference; whether it was proposed to pursue this matter further during the continuance of the war; and, if not, with what object the report of the British delegates was to be presented to Parliament as soon as the protocol de cloture was officially received from the Netherlands Government.

Sir E. Grey. No further action has been taken beyond depositing the ratification of the signatures of the British delegates, nor is it practicable to take any further action at present. The correspondence respecting the third conference, including the report of the British delegates, and the protocol de cloture was laid before the House in February last in accordance with an undertaking given in this House with the object of making all the available information accessible to those members of the House, and of the general public, who were interested in the matter.

GENERAL.

Benger's Food Ltd. have had a successful business year. The directors report that the demand for the "Benger" preparations has been well maintained and that the number of unexecuted orders on hand is above the average.

Colonel W. F. Wyley, of Wyley's Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Coventry, has been appointed to the command of the 3rd Line Infantry Depot of the 7th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The New B.P.—The *British and Colonial Druggist*, in its issue of May 14, states that by conjoint authority of the Western Australian branch of the British Medical Association and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia, it has been decided that the British Pharmacopœia of 1914 shall come into force in Western Australia upon January 1st, 1916.

Military Pharmacists. Writing to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, a Sergeant-Dispenser has something to say about the status and pay of Army dispensers. Comparing the lot of Army dispensers with the position of dispenser officers in nearly every Continental army, he thinks that Great Britain is at least a century behind the times.

Epsom Salts are getting scarcer day by day. From 7s. per cwt. in August, 1914, the price has now advanced to 20/-, and more in some cases. Even these high prices are nominal, as stocks are practically exhausted. Apparently, it will be some time before British manufacturers will be able to supply the article in any quantity.

Economy in Drugs.—The Medical Committee appointed by the Government to assist in the conservation of the drug supply has issued a circular to medical men advising them to prescribe with economy the following drugs:—Carbolic acid, salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic acid, salol, novocaine, eucaine hydrochloride, benzamine lactate, atropine, thymol, barbitone, paraldehyde, phenazone, and phenacetin. This is far from including all the drugs that are scarce, and the list will certainly have to be extended in the near future.

Phenoloids, if present in liquid preparations to the extent of more than 3 per cent., bring such preparations under the provisions of the Poisons Act. Recently the Pharmaceutical Society has obtained convictions in open court of unqualified persons for selling lysol and Jeye's Fluid. The manufacturers of "Izal" have now issued a notification that this preparation must be labelled "poison." Other coal-tar preparations, which were thought to be exempt, are now brought within the scope of the Poisons Act by the decision of the Pharmaceutical Society that the so-called "Phenoloids" are homologues of carbolic acid.

The Sale of Hypnotics in Victoria.

Our attention has been called by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria to the regulation of the Board in regard to the sale of hypnotic and narcotic drugs. This regulation provides that no pharmacist may supply any person with morphine, cocaine, chloral hydrate, veronal, sulphonal, or similar hypnotic or narcotic drugs, whether for hypodermic or other forms of medication, save on the written order of a registered medical practitioner. We understand that nurses are under the impression that they are exempted from the effect of this regulation. This is not the case. No person other than a registered medical practitioner will in future be able to obtain these drugs unless he has a prescription from a doctor. The action is a very commendable one, and while directed primarily against the criminal use of these poisons, will not fail to have some effect on self-medication. We would welcome an extension of the regulation to all drugs used in the treatment of disease.—"Australian Medical Journal," July 3, 1915.

Abstracts.

An Inviting Air.

Some stores have an air of invitation that is irresistible. It is hard to define it specifically, but people feel it even in passing. The windows contribute their share. They display enticing goods in an enticing way. The door at this season stands open, is level with the street, and the cheery interior—bright, spic-span, shining—is in itself an invitation. The disposition to buy is in the air this bright spring weather, and people will go into the store that invites them to enter.—*Spatula.*

Important Trifles.

Trifles build the reputation of a business house, just as they do a man's private character. The little details of store and stock so arranged that the customer may be served quickly, deftly, saving your time and his—an important trifle, a pleasant "Good morning," a courteous, "Thank you," a neat parcel, a promptly filled telephone order—these are but samples of the numerous trifles that give a store the enviable reputation of being "the pleasantest place in town."—*Spatula.*

Cultivation of Medicinal Plants.

According to the "*British and Colonial Druggist*," great interest is being taken in Aschabad in the proposed cultivation of medicinal plants in Transcaucasia, where it is proposed to grow *Hydrastic Cadanensis*, camomile, mint, aniseed, hemlock, artemisia, valerian, cotton seed, mustard, belladonna, cumin, etc. Besides these, there are in the district many indigenous medicinal plants currently used by the natives. It is proposed to initiate the cultivation in experimental fields along the railway. It is believed that thus a new and lucrative industry will result in Russia's Central Asiatic possessions, to the great advantage and independence of Russian pharmacists.

Misleading Descriptions.

Objection should be taken to the practice of labelling drugs with a false guarantee of activity. Not long ago a medical man was guilty of advising obstetricians to throw away their forceps and to pin their faith on pituitary extract. Were this advice followed, the maternal and fœtal mortality would certainly increase. For many years the use of scololamine and morphine in child-birth has enjoyed a considerable reputation, not so much on account of the analgesic effect, but because it exercises a strong action in producing amnesia. But the so-called *Dammerschlaf* (clumsily and erroneously translated by the Americans into "twilight sleep") is not induced in every case, even in Kronig's clinic at Freidburg. It is our duty to issue a grave warning against the indiscriminate use of any drug, either by the public or by members of the profession. No drug which can exercise a powerful pharmacological action can possibly be free from danger. It is the task of the pharmacologists to ascertain the margin between the therapeutic and the toxic doses of useful drugs. The wider this margin, the safer, relatively speaking, the drug; but we repeat no powerfully acting drug can be regarded as safe, unless given with knowledge and applied with discretion in selected cases. There is but little doubt that the indiscriminate use of quinine in malaria, of mercury and salvarsan in syphilis, of emetine in dysentery, and of tuberculin in tuberculosis, has caused disaster in countless instances.—*Medical Journal of Aust.*

Aconite Poisoning.

Dr. John Livingston, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, relates a case of aconite poisoning in the "British Medical Journal" of 29th May, 1915:—

On March 7, at 3.20 p.m., I saw Mr. D., aged 30 years. I was told that at 1 p.m. he had eaten a dinner consisting of beef, potatoes, cabbage, and horse-radish sauce. He partook rather freely of the sauce, and fifteen minutes after dinner experienced tingling all over his body, and also felt giddy and restless. He tried to "walk it off," but, as he was obviously getting worse, his friends sent for me. When I saw him, he complained of being very ill; his skin was cold and clammy, pupils equal and medium, heart beats 144 per minute, and very irregular, pulse 70; he had not vomited. From the history and symptoms I diagonised aconite poisoning, and at 3.30 p.m. gave him 1-100 grain of apomorphine. This produced vomiting in four and a half minutes, the vomited matter consisting of food and streaks of blood. I then injected digitalin and strychnine, of each 1-100 grain, and gave him whisky and water to drink freely. At 3.40 p.m. the pulse could not be felt at the wrist. There was twitching of the left shoulder and facial muscles, respiration was very shallow and hardly perceptible. Shortly afterwards he felt more comfortable, and expressed a desire to go to sleep, and I left him at 4 p.m. I was called again at 4.40 p.m., when he was just recovering from a fit; the pupils were widely dilated, and the pulse 74. From this time he rapidly improved, and at 8.30 p.m. he was practically well. The patient's mother, who had taken a very small quantity of the sauce the night before, spent a sleepless, restless night, and felt the same tingling all over the body. It was found that the horse-radish was obtained from a friend's garden, which contained a large quantity of "monk's-hood." The patient told me a few days later that he believed the proportion of aconite to horse-radish in the sauce was something like 4 to 1. I give below the analysis made by Dr. W. Gough, of the Yorkshire Pathological Laboratory:—

"Extraction of the specimen by Stevenson's modification of Stas process yields a small amount of an *alkaloid* which gives the physiological test for *aconitine*.

"In my opinion the sauce contains aconite."

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The Official Organ of Pharmacy in the Australian States. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. Issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia and the Pharmaceutical Defence Limited in

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Editorial.

Wholesalers and the Poisons Act.

A recent prosecution under the Poisons Act at Inglewood (Vic.), resulted in the defendant—a local saddler—being convicted and fined £1 with £8 3s. 8d. costs. It was then pointed out by the solicitor to the Pharmacy Board that the defendant had recourse against the wholesaler or manufacturer who sold him the poison. The police magistrate who heard the case concurred in this view.

That this statement of the law is correct there is no reason to doubt. It is supported by the opinion of eminent counsel and is confirmed by leading judicial cases in England.

Briefly the position may be stated as follows—Wholesalers are exempted from certain provisions of the Poisons Act. That is, sales of poisons by wholesale dealers "in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing" are allowed if an order in writing signed by the purchaser is given for the supply of the poison and the other provisos as to labelling, &c., are complied with. Leading counsel has advised that this exemption applies only to sales to a retailer duly authorised to sell poisons and that transactions outside this compass constitute a breach of the Act for which a prosecution would lie.

Counsel has further advised that if a wholesale dealer sells a mixture containing poison, or poison itself, to a retailer, knowing that the latter does not hold a license, or is not authorised to sell poisons, and that such retailer bought such poison for the purpose of re-sale, the wholesaler could, after conviction of the retailer, be successfully prosecuted for aiding and abetting in the illegal sale of the poison.

It is quite clear that the Legislature in exempting wholesale dealers never contemplated that they might deal direct with members of the public. Rightly, Parliament placed the main safeguards against the careless or criminal use of poisons on the shoulders of the retail pharmacist or the licensed dealer in poisons. If therefore a wholesaler sells poison direct to the public, not only is the purpose of the Act defeated, but an offence against the law is likewise committed. And if the unauthorised person buying such poison is convicted, then the wholesaler may be proceeded against for aiding and abetting, whilst in addition to this, a right of action will lie at the suit of the convicted person against the wholesaler for damages.

We do not point out these facts with any view of cavilling at the business methods of the wholesale houses, who in most cases are only too anxious to observe the law and have willingly complied with any requests the Pharmacy Board has brought under their notice. But there are certain distributing houses, outside of the wholesale druggists, which appear to have a vague conception of their responsibilities in this regard. Such firms seem to have no compunction in stocking up storekeepers not eligible to sell poisons, with articles which come within the scope of the Poisons Act. Recent prosecutions have proved this time after time.

In almost every case which the Pharmacy Board has recently undertaken the Bench has asked why the manufacturer or distributing merchant has not been proceeded against. It is not always easy to answer such a question and it is quite possible that a case may occur at any time when an offending retailer may escape conviction on the ground that the person supplying the poison is the real offender. In such a case the onus will be laid on the prosecuting body to give effect to the magisterial direction to proceed against the distributing merchant.

It is therefore desirable that a plain statement of the position should be published, so that, should at any time a wholesale distributor find himself called upon to defend a case on any of the grounds mentioned, he may not plead ignorance of the law as a reason for mitigation of the penalty.

The Month.

Tooth Brushes Wanted.

An urgent appeal has been received from the Australian Red Cross hospitals in Egypt for tooth brushes for use by soldiers who have been wounded or are ill in hospital. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia has brought the appeal under the notice of the Council, and has received its endorsement of the following scheme :—

1. Pharmacists will be asked by the travellers of the wholesale houses to donate a dozen or more tooth brushes.
2. The travellers will book the orders at cost prices, the brushes will be charged to the pharmacist in his monthly account, and the goods will be sent by the wholesale house to the Red Cross Society.
3. A list of those participating in the appeal will be published in the journals.
4. The appeal to remain open until August 20.

It is considered that if each pharmacist helps, if even only to the extent of half a dozen brushes, an appreciable number will

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"Lactic ferments." Absolutely odourless—absolutely white. Owing to the special process of manufacture, Lacteol may be kept any length of time.
Sold only in boxes of 45 tablets, or in powder (Pulvi-Lacteol).

HIPPOSARCINE ROY
New extract of meat, containing four times more Glycogen and more Hoemoglobin and Iron than any other preparation.
No preparation required whatsoever, a most pleasant beverage immediately at hand by simply adding mineral aerated water. Sold in bottles of 8 and 16 oz.

CROLAS OIL
Pure Cold drawn Castor Oil, absolutely without colour, smell or taste.
Put up in 2 oz. bottle, with patent stopper.

GLYPHOSPHER
A perfect pharmaceutical combination of the following CHEMICALLY PURE RECRYSTALLIZED Salts:—Calcii, Sodi, Manganese, Ferri, Strichnine, Glycerophosphates. Entire absence of sugar.
Elixir 6 oz. bottle—Hypodermic (box of 16 amp. of 1 c.c.).

IODEOL
Colloidal Iodine pure and stable, free from Peptone, Glycogen or Menthol. "Colloidal Iodine is the only antituberculous medicament having definitely proved 'Antitoxic' effects."
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TELEGRAMS—AMPSALVAS, LONDON.

Sole Agents for United Kingdom, Colonies and Dominions for the above preparations are advertising extensively to the medical profession in Australasia, and would consider any enquiry as a favour

be obtained. The wholesale houses have promised support, and have agreed to supply brushes of good quality at cost price (4/- per dozen). Officials of the Red Cross Society have approved of the appeal, and state that it will be of great assistance to them if carried out. Everyone is anxious to help even more than they have done. This is a practical means of assisting in Red Cross work. The presidents of the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society invite the co-operation of every pharmacist in this appeal.

Attempts to obtain Morphine.

The strict observance by Victorian pharmacists of the regulations prohibiting the sale of Morphine except on a doctor's order is causing Morphia habitues to resort to unusual methods to obtain supplies of the drug. A pharmacist in one of the northern suburbs reports one case as follows: "A gentleman, of professional appearance, called at his pharmacy and represented himself as Dr. Johnson—asked for small quantity of Morphine—when asked by the pharmacist for a written order, proceeded to write a prescription. He obtained the drug. Called again a day or two later and wrote order for slightly larger quantity. Three days afterwards came into the pharmacy again and wanted an increased supply. The pharmacist said he would not be able to give it to him until the evening. In the meantime enquiries were made from the secretary of the B.M.A. and it was ascertained that there was no person answering to the name and description given in the medical register. The pharmacist, who is to be commended on his discretion in the matter, decided not to give the applicant any further supplies. He also communicated with the Pharmacy Board and his local Association, furnishing particulars of the case and giving a description of the alleged "Dr. Johnson."

In another case, a thwarted Morphine maniac finding it impossible to get what he wanted in Victoria, wrote to Sydney and was supplied through the post by a large firm of Sydney chemists with six one-oz. bottles of Morphine Tartrate (B.W. and Co.) in one order. This habitue was taking as much as 8 grains a day. The action of the Sydney firm is reprehensible in the highest degree. Inquiries are being made personally in Sydney by the registrar of the Victorian Pharmacy Board, and if there is sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution, proceedings will be taken.

Closing the Belgian Fund.

It is proposed to close the Fund for the relief of distressed Belgian pharmacists on July 31st. Any pharmacist who desires to contribute further to the Fund is invited to forward his subscription to the secretary of his State Pharmaceutical Society before the date mentioned. Mr. George Watkins, Brisbane, Hon. Treasurer of the A. Ph. Conference, has received an acknowledgment of the contribution of £500 which was cabled to London in May. Mr. W. J. Woolcock, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain writing to Mr. Watkins says "I have already expressed acknowledgment through the Agent General for Queensland of this magnificent contribution from Australia on behalf of the Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund. The generosity and loyalty of our brethren of the A. Ph. Conference will never be forgotten. Indeed we feel a considerable pride in the fact that British and Australasian Pharmacy has been linked indissolubly with the movement for assisting the expatriated pharmacists of Belgium in these times of direst need."

Altogether £860 has been cabled from Australia. There may be further amounts to come before the Fund is closed on July 31st. "It would be a splendid thing" says Mr. Watkins, "if we could bring it up to the clear £1000 before closing." In Victoria £395 has been received to date. It is hoped that the few further subscriptions required to bring the amount up to £400 will be forthcoming before the end of the month.

Medical Science in Egypt.

In this issue we have pleasure in printing a contribution on the conditions obtaining in Egypt at the present time, from the pen of Lieut.-Colonel Dr. J. B. Nash, who has forwarded at the request of the

Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, an interesting article for publication in the *Journal*, dealing with military hospital life at Cairo, with special reference to the supply of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

"Patent" or "Proprietary."

The Crown Law Department has advised the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales that there are no grounds for appeal against the dismissal of an information under the Poisons Act in regard to the sale of a bottle of "Painkiller." Failure on the part of the prosecution to prove that the medicine contained poison is primarily responsible for this decision. This is unfortunate as it gives no opportunity to test the dictum of the magistrate that the terms "patent" and "proprietary" are synonymous. In the interest of all concerned the Pharmacy Board can hardly allow the matter to remain as it stands. No doubt a case will be taken at an early date to have the question settled by a higher Court.

Special Bottles for Poisons.

Pharmacists in Victoria are aware that for several years the Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association has gradually been getting its members to use a special triangular-shaped bottle as a container of phenyle. Indeed this bottle is now known throughout the trade as a "Phenyle Bottle." Under the Poisons Act, 1914, the use of a bottle distinguishable by touch from ordinary domestic or medicine bottles is made compulsory. It is a pity therefore that certain proprietary medicine firms are putting up their products in a somewhat similar shape of bottle. White Pine and Tar expectorant, and Beef Iron and Wine Tonic are two preparations which are being sold by pharmacists in bottles closely resembling the Phenyle bottle. The impropriety of this hardly requires to be alluded to. As everyone knows the main object of the Phenyle bottle, with its triangular shape, is to warn people that it contains a poisonous disinfectant. If medicines for internal use are sold in bottles of this shape the value of the warning will be greatly lessened. Pharmacists have always been willing to assist the Pharmacy Board in its efforts to protect the public and they are urged, in connection with this matter, to make representations to the manufacturers of the articles mentioned to refuse to stock medicines packed in the class of bottle referred to. If the manufacturers continue to use the triangular-shaped bottle for internal medicines, the Board may be faced with the necessity of taking steps to prevent this class of bottle being used except as a container of disinfectants.

Chemists' Assistants May Help.

In connection with the appeal for toothbrushes inaugurated by the Pharmaceutical Society, the President states that the Council will greatly welcome the co-operation of pharmacists' assistants in the matter. Several assistants have asked to be allowed to participate in the appeal. All that is necessary is for the assistant to hand 1/-, 2/- or 4/- as the case may be, to his employer, and ask him to include his name in the list for ¼, ½ or 1 doz. brushes as his contribution towards the appeal. By assisting in this manner, the Red Cross Society will be relieved of the necessity of purchasing the brushes, which are urgently required for the sick and wounded soldiers, and the assistants, in common with their employers, will feel that they are directly contributing to the health and comfort of those who have fought so valiantly for the Empire's cause.

P.D.L. Protection.

The value of the P.D.L. as a defence organisation has again been vividly brought home to pharmacists by the case reported in our last issue. A careful and painstaking pharmacist found himself faced with the necessity of defending an attack on his professional reputation, in addition to a monetary claim for £200. Fortunately three months previously he had become a member of P.D.L., only, it must be admitted, after considerable persuasion on the part of the New South Wales chairman of directors, Mr. H. D. B. Cox. He reported the claim to the directors and they promptly decided to defend it. Mr. Cox gave a great deal of time and attention to the defence, and the value of his expert knowledge cannot be too much

over estimated. Only by skilful and careful handling could the case put up by the prosecution have been successfully controverted. Pharmacists stand in an invidious position with regard to cases of a "try on" nature, and sometimes they have to face the efforts of a certain class of solicitor who takes up proceedings on behalf of a client on the chance of "getting something good out of it." The case recently heard should impress pharmacists with the necessity of associating themselves with the P.D.L. movement. No one now-a-days refrains from insuring against fire, and to the shrewd business man, the necessity of insuring against claims of the nature of the recent case, is not only obvious, but should be regarded by him as being equally important as insuring against fire. Indeed no pharmacist can with any peace of mind, no matter how careful he may be, afford to neglect the advantages which an organisation such as the P.D.L. offers him.

New South Wales.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on July 13.

Present: Messrs. Wadsworth, Schofield, Dixson, Gray, and Loney.

Welcome to Mr. Dixson.—In the absence of the President, Mr. Wadsworth was voted to the chair, and welcomed the newly-elected member, Mr. Dixson. As returning officer, he was disappointed at the small number of votes. The election was a close one, and they were sorry to lose the services of Mr. William Short, who had been a member of the Board for 10 years. The Board would miss his counsel and help. He considered this was no reflection on Mr. Dixson, the incoming member, whom he was sure would assist the Board in every way in his power. Mr. Dixson thanked the Chairman for his welcome. Though he was the representative of a party, he hoped that he would not be looked upon as a Protectionist. He was one of the oldest of the Sydney pharmacists, and could look back upon the days when the original Poisons Act was passed. He thought very good work had been done in the past, much of which was not appreciated by pharmacists generally. He would do his best to push forward the views set forth in the circular issued by him and Mr. Lloyd.

Election of Members of the Board.—The Registrar read the report of the returning officer at the recent election. The votes polled were:—T. S. Loney, 220; J. Dixson, 200; W. Short, 196, and J. Lloyd, 180; informal, 10. A number of ballot papers were received after the voting had closed. He declared T. S. Loney and J. Dixson duly elected members of the Board for the term of three years. The report was received.

Illegal Sales of Poisons.—A letter was received from the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, calling the Board's attention to the practice of grocers and others illegally selling poisons, and asking that the Board would take immediate steps in the matter. Mr. Wadsworth said that there was no doubt as to the existence of the evil, and there were two ways of fighting it. The first was the appointment of an inspector, and the second was through the services of the police. As for the first method, they had no funds available for the payment of the inspector, and as for the second the results had hitherto been very unsatisfactory. The Board had to live from hand to mouth. When they asked for a Bill authorising the charge of an annual license fee they were told that this was contentious legislation, and could not be introduced at present. They must also bear in mind that chemists also broke the Act, and if they were going to prosecute others they must see that those offenders among pharmacists were held also liable if they did not comply with all the conditions of the law.

Mr. Dixson said that evasions in the country were exceedingly common, but in the suburbs it was just as bad. Many storekeepers not only sold poisons, but they also handled drugs as a part of their ordinary business.

Mr. Schofield said that almost every grocer and storekeeper and ironmonger broke the Poisons Act. Many of them did not deny it. They ought to get the co-operation of the wholesale trade in this matter.

Mr. Dixson said that it was up to every pharmacist to help in suppressing the evil of which they complained.

Mr. Gray said that the whole matter was one of money. They could not expect chemists to pay for the support of an inspector out of their own pockets. When any such movement was made about 50 per cent. of chemists contributed, and the rest got the benefits for which they did not pay. He thought that the fault did not lay with the wholesale trade, for a grocer who could not get his poisons from Smith could get them from Jones.

The letter was formally received. A reply was ordered to be sent to the effect that the Board had no funds to pay the salary of an inspector, but that if pharmacists would report specific cases of infringement, steps would be taken to enforce the Act.

A Changed Name.—Miss E. Rye applied to have her registration name changed to Mrs. M. Clarke. The Registrar said that it would be necessary to call in the license and certificate of registration issued and to cancel the same, then to issue new documents under the new name.

It was decided that this course shall be pursued in response to the application.

Pharmacy Students and the War.—Professor Fawsett, of the Sydney University, wrote asking the opinion of the Board regarding special concessions to the pharmacy students going to the war. It was purposed to hold the examinations in chemistry in August instead of in December for any students who were about to offer themselves for military service abroad. Mr. Gray said that this would mean the cutting out of the course the organic chemistry lectures, and as these included volumetric work he thought it would be a very serious matter. Mr. Dixson said that they did not wish to debar any young man from getting away, at the same time they felt that the proposal to omit such an important part of their studies was a very serious loss to the student. Mr. Gray said that he thought that they could put two terms' work into one term, or at least could have a short course in organic chemistry. Mr. Wadsworth said that they were bound by the provisions of the Act of Parliament under which they worked. Mr. Loney said that they might be sure that Professor Fawsett had given the matter very careful consideration before he recommended the course proposed. If the omission was to include all study of organic chemistry he was afraid that this would be detrimental to the future prospects of the student. Mr. Wadsworth said that he thought a letter should be sent to Professor Fawsett expressing the desire of the Board to meet the students in the matter as far as consistent with the law, and to suggest a condensation of study, as the Act would not allow of a curtailment of the subjects.

The Late Election.—A letter was read from W. Archer and L. Ingamells, complaining of what they termed the irregular action of the Board in the conducting of the late election of two members of the Board. A second letter was read disclaiming any intention of imputing any unfairness to the returning officer, and stating that the complaint was lodged under a misapprehension of the regulations and the facts of the case. The letters were received.

Examiner's Resignation.—Mr. W. Short wrote resigning his position as examiner to the Board, but stating, as there was so little time between the meeting and the next examination, he was willing to act on that occasion. Mr. Wadsworth said that when he heard of Mr. Short's failure to secure re-election he expected this to follow. He hoped that they would induce Mr. Short to continue to fill the position as examiner, which he had filled to the entire satisfaction of the Board for many years. He thought that it was impolitic of the Board to appoint members of the Board as examiners. Mr. Loney concurred with Mr. Wadsworth, and said that the Great Britain Society had examiners who were not members of the Council of the Society. He thought that the examiners should not owe their position to a popular vote. He did not say that in this case the results of the election were affected by the fact that Mr. Short was an examiner also. Mr. Dixson thought that in the present instance there was no bias, but he considered it inadvisable for members of the Board to be examiners. After considerable discussion, in which all the members of the Board expressed their confidence in Mr. Short as an examiner, Mr. J. Dixson proposed and Mr. T. S. Loney seconded, "That it is the express wish of the Board that Mr Short retain his position as examiner."—Carried unanimously.

The Recent Appeal Case.—The Crown Law Office wrote that they could not advise an appeal case being proceeded with in the case in which Walter Egan, of Yass, was proceeded against, and the magistrate gave his decision against the Board. In the prosecution there had been a grave oversight in not having the contents of the bottle of medicine submitted for analysis. In failing to do so the Board had no proof that the article sold was poison. Hence there was no ground that would be accepted by any Judge as a ground for appeal. It was decided to let the case drop.

Police and Storekeepers.—Reports from police were received. In some cases the police had questioned the storekeepers and had received a flat denial of any sales being effected. In other cases the offence was admitted, but was stated to have been due to ignorance, and it was thought that a caution would prevent its recurrence.

Unregistered Manager.—The police reported a case where a city pharmacist had failed to keep a qualified manager in his branch shop. The pharmacist admitted the offence, and explained the circumstances, apparently to the satisfaction of the police. A qualified manager is now in charge.

A Storekeeper's Advertisement.—A country pharmacist forwarded an advertisement from a country newspaper in which a storekeeper advertised that he sold sundry articles of a poisonous nature contrary to the Poisons Act provisions. The writer asked that the Board take steps to stop the practice. It was resolved to write to the complainant saying that if he would obtain evidence the Board would prosecute.

Motion of which Notice had been given.—Mr. Wadsworth moved and Mr. Gray seconded the following motion:—"That the Registrar draw up an exact statement of points in the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts which must be observed by the pharmacists of N.S.W. That a copy of such statement be sent to pharmacists, with a warning that these directions must be carried out." Mr. Wadsworth said that if this course were adopted pharmacists would have no excuse if they neglected the matters, and were prosecuted for their negligence. It was decided that the circular when drafted should be submitted to the President of the Board for approval and then circulated among pharmacists. The motion was carried unanimously.

Registrations.—Cecil A. Luber, A. F Mackenzie, D. T. Solomon, A. B, Smith, and A. Ford applied for registration, which was granted.

Registration of Indentures.—The following were received and registered:—W. J. Rogers, to

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The monthly meeting was held on July 13. Mr. A. Wadsworth occupied the chair, with Messrs. Greer, Schofield, Rogers, McKenzie, and Gray in attendance.

Dispensing for the Wounded.—A letter was read from the secretary of the North Sydney Pharmacists' Association, saying that they had offered their services as dispensers to the wounded in Sydney without charge. The letter was received.

Specimens for Museum.—A letter was read from Messrs. T. H. Smith and Co., of London, promising specimens of alkaloids of opium for the Society's museum. They regretted that specimens of opium were unobtainable from Turkey at the present time.

Opium Preparations.—A letter was read from the Collector of Customs agreeing to the proposal that where larger than the regulation quantities of opium were desired the application should be sent direct to the Department instead of through the importer of opium.

Cricket Bottles for Medicines.—Messrs. Mr. Charts, Limited, wrote asking the co-operation of pharmacists in suppressing the practice of using cordial bottles for tonics, etc., as the re- [illegible] the danger of so doing. The letter was received. Mr. Gray [illegible] fatal case was not one in [illegible] evidence that the poison had [illegible] by a pharmacist.

[illegible] A letter was received from Mr. [illegible] Thomas, M.L.A., stating that the Minister had decided to re-cast the Veterinary Bill before again submitting it to the House.

[illegible] A letter was received from the treasurer of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, asking for further subscriptions towards the fund for the relief of Belgian pharmacists.

Dispensing for Wounded.—A letter was read from the Premier's office thanking the Society for their offer to provide the dispensing for the wounded men when they arrive in Australia, and stating that the offer had been forwarded to the Minister for Defence.

Serious Dispensing Error.

At Newcastle on July 9th the District Coroner held an inquiry into the cause of death of Mrs. Annie Agnes Page, a widow, who died at Hayfield near Newcastle on June 23rd.

It was alleged that Mrs. Page, being ill, called in Dr. Walter Charles Pethebridge, who prescribed for her and dispensed the medicine which he had prescribed, sending it to deceased by the hands of the niece of Mrs. Page, Kathleen Fitzgibbons. Deceased took the medicine, and about fifteen minutes later was found dead.

Kathleen Fitzgibbons gave evidence that she obtained the medicine from Dr. Petherbridge. Deceased took the medicine as directed, and remarked that it had a nasty taste. She left her aunt, and returning about a quarter of an hour later, found her dead in bed.

Dr. John Harris gave evidence that he examined the body of the deceased, and was of the opinion that the cause of death was strychnia poisoning.

Dr. Walter Charles Petherbridge gave evidence to the effect that he had been attending deceased for pains in the head. On the Monday prior to June 23rd he saw deceased, but did not prescribe for her at the time. On the morning of June 23rd he saw Kathleen Fitzgibbons, and made up a prescription for deceased. The prescription was intended to be quinine hydrochloride and chloroform water. It was intended for neuralgia. He discovered later that he had used strychnia hydrochlor instead of quinine hydrochlor. It was not usual to keep poisons with other drugs, and he could not account for the poison being in the place where he took it from. He discovered the mistake when it was too late to administer an antidote. He informed Dr. Harris, the Government medical officer. He had just removed into a new surgery, and the stock had not been arranged. He looked for the bottle of quinine hydrochlorine, and found a

bottle with the label ine hydrochloride, and concluded that it was the drug he wanted. He weighed up the proper quantity, and compounded the mixture, sending it by Miss Fitzgibbons to Mrs. Page. Subsequently he found out the mistake and informed Dr. Harris.

The New Edition of the British Pharmacopœia.

Medical practitioners and pharmacists of New South Wales are reminded that the 1914 edition of the British Pharmacopoeia came into force on July 1, 1915, and that from the present date onward all prescriptions will be dispensed in accordance with the instructions contained in this edition, unless the prescription be marked that the formulæ of the older edition should be followed. Members of the British Medical Association have been recommended through their official journal to make frequent reference to the various pamphlets and articles on the changes introduced, until they become quite familiar with the alterations in dosage and in strength of the various preparations.

New South Wales Pharmacy Board Election.

Messrs. Jas. Dixson and Frank Lloyd, who opposed the retiring members of the Pharmacy Board (Messrs. T. S. Loney and Wm. Short), issued a circular stating that the practice of electing the same men on the Board and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was unhealthy and had given cause to great dissatisfaction. Failure to obtain proper educational facilities for pharmaceutical students; neglect to take advantage of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act to suppress quackery; bad administration of the Poisons Act and the tacit concurrence of the Board in allowing unqualified men to conduct chemists' shops, are set out by the candidates as reasons why there should be an infusion of new blood on the Board. Messrs. Dixson and Lloyd concluded their circular as follows:—

"We are of the opinion that great advantages would accrue by close co-operation with the Minister of the Department of Public Health in securing the discontinuance of misleading "Quack" advertisements and the exploitation of the Public by sale of "Quack" remedies. Many specifics, known to Pharmacists as being useless and of no value as medicines or drugs, are being sold which they feel should not be, in the public interest, and the interests of Pharmacy, allowed to be sold."

Messrs. Loney and Short issued their manifesto on the following day. For nearly 20 years they had conscientiously done their duty without fear or favour. In helping to secure the passage of the Pharmacy Act 1807 they had protected the title and calling of the Pharmacist. The accomplishment of reciprocity in 1903 was another great movement in which they directly participated. As examiners to the Board for many years, they were able to gauge the defects of pharmaceutical education. Although they had persistently striven for improved facilities, the University authorities remained adamant. Still, if re-elected, they would persevere in their efforts. In season and out, propaganda work in connection with the Amending Poisons Bill had been carried out. The draft Bill drafted by them had been accepted by the Government, but, notwithstanding their efforts, it had failed to pass. With the present faulty Act adequate administration was impossible. Failure of the Government to supply sufficient funds prevented the Board employing inspectors. In conclusion, the retiring members contended they were still not only active, capable and experienced, but prepared to give these and other Board matters all the time and attention they will require to put through to the satisfaction of Pharmacists."

The Dentists' Bill.

On June 30th, in the Legislative Council, the Vice-President of the Executive Council moved that a message be forwarded to the Legislative Assembly requesting the House to proceed with the Dentists' (Amendment) Bill, which was not finally dealt with last session. Mr. Garland suggested that as there were certain charges outstanding against the Dental Board, it would be wiser to have these charges investigated before the Bill was proceeded with. If the charges were true, the Board had been guilty of a serious dereliction of duty, and the Government might find it necessary to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the matter. It was decided to allow the question of the proceeding with the Bill to be dealt with at a later date.

Grass-Tree Gum for Explosives.

For many years past grass tree gum has been used in New South Wales in the manufacture of explosives, and immense quantities have been shipped to Germany, nominally for the manufacture of varnish, but it is now freely stated that it has been used by them for the manufacture of explosives also. There are three forms of explosives used in New South Wales, but little reliable information can be obtained from the users, as each firm using this form of explosive seems to have their own formula and keeps their information secret. The first form is the employment of coarsely powdered yellow-gum with a low percentage of nitro-glycerine—5 to 15 per cent. — with or without a small quantity of gun-cotton or some form of tri-nitro-cellulose. Tests show that the explosion is far more violent than would be accounted for by the amount of nitro-glycerine or other explosive present, if the gum itself did not contribute considerably to the result. The second form is the nitrated gum, which is prepared simply by treating the gum with a percentage of nitric acid and drying the product. A third form consists of nitrating the

gum, washing and drying the product and then mixing it with a certain amount of water. It has been found possible to produce an explosive quite fit for use in coal mines from this gum, also there is a form which yields dense, satisfactory smoke. The matter is worthy the investigation of chemists, as those who are at present using the gum have very little scientific knowledge, and very irregular results are being obtained, which is probably due to irregular action of the nitric acid on the gum.

Pre-Historic Man.

On June 18th Sir William Cullen, Chancellor of the University of Sydney, presided at a lecture at the Geology Lecture Room of the University, at which Professor David and Acting-Professor Smith spoke. The gathering was really to formally receive a fossil skull of a pre-historic man found at Talgai Station on the Darling Downs, and purchased by Mr Joynton Smith, M.L.C., for presentation to the Sydney University. Professor David gave an account of the period to which the skull belonged, and stated that this relic was worth more than its weight in gold, and that the University of Sydney and the scientific world generally were indebted to Mr Joynton Smith for his gift. Acting-Professor Smith said that from an examination of the skull, we had come to the conclusion that it was that of a youth. But the canine tooth of the Talgai fossil was the largest human tooth discovered. The skull was of considerable importance in anthropology, and it deserved to rank with the discovery of the famous Heidelberg jaw. The Chancellor of the University thanked Mr Joynton Smith for this valuable addition to the Sydney University Museum.

Sir Thomas Anderson Stuart.

Sir Thomas Anderson Stuart, M.D., B.Sc., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Physiology at the Sydney University, attained the age of 70 years on June 20th. Sir Thomas is a Scotchman by birth and was born at Dumfries. He was originally intended for the business of a pharmacist, and served his apprenticeship as such before proceeding to medicine. He obtained his qualification in Edinburgh, and then went to Germany and studied at Strassburg. Returning to Scotland he soon made a name for himself, and became President of the Medical Society of Edinburgh in 1882. The following year he was appointed to Sydney University, and was instrumental in founding and developing the School of Medicine until it has now obtained recognition as one of the foremost Schools of Medicine in the British Empire, and has turned out many of the highest rank in the medical profession, notably Dr Elliott Smith and Sir Almroth Wright. Besides his work at the University, Sir Thomas has identified himself with a great deal of the public life of Sydney. He has been for a number of years President of the Board of Directors of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, President of the Civil Ambulance Brigade Council, and President of the [illegible] Institute. For many years he took a great part in the affairs of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. Lately he has been a prominent speaker in large temperance gatherings in Sydney, and is an enthusiastic supporter of the "Follow the King" movement. He is an eloquent speaker, and has a vein of dry humour that always is appreciated by Sydney audiences. The strange thing is that though Sir Anderson Stuart must know well the needs of the pharmacy student, he has done so little to promote pharmaceutical education in Sydney. While provision has been made for students in agriculture, and dentistry and veterinary science, the poor pharmacist is compelled to get his professional education as best he can, and the Sydney University lectures are of no practical use to the young pharmacist in his business.

Japanese Goods in Sydney.

Goods from Japan are arriving to take the place of German goods, and from the early shipments there is every prospect of Japan succeeding to capture a considerable amount of the trade formerly done with Germany.

The Japanese glassware, in the form of chemical apparatus, has been found to be excellent in quality and finish, fully equal to, if not superior, to that obtained from Germany. Graduated measures of the metric system, pipettes, burettes, test mixers, and other forms of graduated apparatus are of excellent quality, and quite as low in price. In quality they are equal to apparatus made in America, and far lower in landed cost.

Glass bottles of every description are arriving in large quantities, and although the local makers are clamouring for a higher duty, and say that the Japanese bottles are not of the same quality as the locally-made articles, still the sale of the imported bottles is very considerable. The cargo by the "Tango Maru," which arrived in Sydney on July 5th, contained, among other things, 1300 cases of bottles and 105 cases of camphor, also three cases of surgical instruments, of a class usually made in Germany. The Dosaka Kikai-Ten, of No. 20 Shijo Kitae-iru, Teramachi, Kyoto, are issuing an elaborately illustrated catalogue of surgical instruments as supplied by them. These are evidently from German models, but it has been stated that all the products of these makers are in accordance with instructions given by the Professors of the Medical College at the Kyoto University.

Sydney people have no idea of simply transferring their business from Germany to Japan, but an effort is being made to obtain in Australia goods made by Australians to take the place of German goods, and it will only be failing to obtain supplies from such a source that they will look outside. It is fully recognised in Sydney that in this matter there must be no State rivalry, and Sydney men have no prejudice against any goods made anywhere in the Commonwealth, always provided the quality is right. Elliott Brothers Limited have started making a number of minor surgical instruments, but they cannot yet keep pace with the demand for their goods in Sydney.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The Board met on July 14.

Present:—Mr. C. E. Towl (President) in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes and Sayer. An apology for non-attendance owing to illness was received from Mr. Buckhurst.

Correspondence.—Letters outwards Nos. 595 to 735 were minuted, and included the following:—

R. R. Smith, Ballarat, forwarding result of June Final Examination.

Jas. Clezy, M.A., re tuition of Preliminary Examination candidates.

J. Garrick and J. A. Walker, furnishing information relative to restrictions imposed on the sale of hypnotic and narcotic drugs.

Chief Secretary, forwarding further file re investigations made by the Board, and asking that the Board's recommendations might be forwarded to the Parliamentary draughtsman.

Colonel Featherston, suggesting that a trained corps of qualified pharmacists would be useful in relieving medical men at the front of many minor duties which demand their attention, to the detriment of more serious cases, and pointing out that if applications were called for 50 or 100 trained pharmacists, sufficient volunteers to fill the corps would be forthcoming throughout the Commonwealth.

Letters to 38 pharmacists in reference to non-notification of alteration of address were minuted. Should no reply be received within six months the names are liable to be erased.

Mrs. S. S. Strutt, conveying the deep sympathy of the Board on the death of her late husband, who for so many years was an able and valuable member of the Board.

Letters Inwards.

Minister of Public Health, thanking the Board for information forwarded in reference to the suppression of quackery.

A country pharmacist wrote thanking the Board for its prompt investigation of reported infringements of the Poisons Act.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, acknowledging, with thanks, the useful information furnished in regard to the distinction between "patent" and "proprietary" medicines.

D. A. Greenlees, Sydney, asking that action might be taken to interview the Board of Health in reference to a pending prosecution against one of his clients for an infringement of the labelling regulation in respect of "L. L. and C." lozenges. To be informed that the Board had no jurisdiction in the matter.

F. J. Hoare, Apsley, applying to have his son registered as his substitute under his Poisons Licence. Informed that before this could be done references as to his eligibility to act in the capacity mentioned would require to be forwarded.

Registrar of Deaths, Bendigo, notifying the death of Walter R. Anderson. Reported that Mr. Anderson was not a registered chemist.

S. Mogg, storekeeper, Croydon, asking that steps be taken to prevent the illegal sale of poison. Registrar reported that the inspector had visited the district and warned all the storekeepers and other persons alleged to be infringing the Act that proceedings would be taken if articles containing poisons continued to be illegaly sold.

L. G. Lumsden, Koroit, asking if the Merit Certificate of the Education Department could be accepted in lieu of the Preliminary Examination. Informed that the regulations did not provide for the recognition of this certificate.

James Clezy, M.A., intimating that it was the general practice at the University for the lecturers to examine candidates at the end of the year, and that when he was appointed Preliminary Examiner, in 1881, the Board laid down no conditions in regard to his other professional work. It was resolved that Mr. Clezy be written to and thanked for furnishing the particulars asked for.

Mrs. S. S. Strutt wrote expressing her gratitude to the Board for the beautiful wreath forwarded, together with the kind expressions of sympathy at the loss of her late husband.

Mr. J. W. Cochran, Glenferrie, brought under notice that recently he had the following prescription presented to him:—

R. Liq. Morph. Mur. .. .. m 3.200
Sp. Chloroform .. .. ad. 3ß

He ascertained that the prescription was written by a doctor for his own use. The messenger informed him that the doctor habitually took the medicine, which he usually obtained from a wholesale house. Mr. Cochran refused to supply the mixture, and reported the matter to the Board. The wholesale firm referred to had been interviewed and replied that the statement made by the messenger that they supplied the doctor with the medicine was not correct. They had given strict instructions regarding the sale of hypnotics, and took every care to see that the provisions of the Poisons Act were observed.

(By an inadvertence the letter was laid on the table with formal correspondence and was not read. It will be dealt with at the next meeting.)

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants, having passed the Final Qualifying Examination, were registered:—Emily I. Craig, Aldyth B. Longmore, H. H. W. Mann, F. C. Wittmann, Mary M. Sandford, J. E. Crimmins, Constance M. Worland, J. W. Nobbs, Ruby W. Beddome, Ethel E. Drew, A. F. Abfalter, W. L. Johnson. A certificate of identity was issued to Mr. Abfalter to enable him to obtain registration in South Australia on his Victorian Diploma.

Apprentice's Indenture Registered.—Ernest J. Plaisted, apprenticed to H. J. O'Halloran, North Fitzroy.

Poisons Licenses Granted.—S. Mogg, Croydon; F. Bacon, Koonwarra; A. Walker, Drysdale; J. Fraser, Serviceton; Mary McLean, Strathmerton; T. Opie, Leitchville.

Names Erased from Register.—Samuel Shippan Strutt, St. Kilda, deceased.

Police Reports.—Four cases of Lysol poisoning were reported by the police and one of poisoning by "Rat Death."

Inglewood Prosecution.—The Registrar reported that C. J. Delbridge had been fined £1, with £8 3s. 8d. costs, at the Inglewood Police Court, on June 29, for breaches of the Poisons Act. The

P.M. had expressed his opinion that the defendant would recover the amount of the fine and costs from the manufacturer who sold him the poison.

Managers of Managers.—The following notifications from managers of branch pharmacies and dispensaries required by Regulations 70 and 72 were received and minuted.—(The name of the registered chemist employed as manager appears in brackets).—A. E. Sayer, Howard Place, Bendigo (A. J. Williamson); C. J. Sayle, Queenscliff (W. W. Dawson); Coburg Pharmacy (A. M. Hadden); Newport Dispensary (Miss K. V. Humphreys); Williamstown Dispensary (Geo. G. Blacklock); Brighton Dispensary (E. L. Holdsworth); Fitzroy Dispensary (J. D. Keiran); Steel's Melbourne Dispensary (Frank Denkes); Port Melbourne Dispensary (R. McKean); Malvern Dispensary (A. Andrews). It was pointed out that the owner of the Coburg Pharmacy was a medical practitioner. Resolved that the doctor referred to be asked to have the business put on a legal footing.

Apprentices and Military Service.—Several letters were read from apprentices who had enlisted, asking the Board to pass a resolution recognising the period of their military service as portion of their four years' apprenticeship. The President said that the Board had no power to do this. Mr. Bailey agreed, but thought that some concession should be made. Mr. Cleay moved that the Chief Secretary be asked to introduce a short enabling Bill, giving the Board discretionary power to recognise an apprentice's absence from Victoria on active military service as part of his apprenticeship. Mr. Jewkes seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Gulliver, and carried.

Dispensaries' Conference.—Mr. Bailey reported having attended a conference with the Friendly Societies Dispensaries Executive as the Board's representative. At the Conference the requirements of both the Medical and Poisons Acts were fully explained, and he and the other pharmaceutical delegates were accorded a vote of thanks for attending the meeting. He believed there was a genuine desire on the part of all the dispensaries to comply with the Board's requirements.

B.P. Digest.—It was reported that copies of the official B.P. Digest would be available on July 15, and would be distributed at once to pharmacists. The delay in publication had been caused by the great pressure at the Government Printing Office in consequence of the urgent requirements of the military authorities. It was resolved that if sufficient spare copies were available the request of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia to be supplied with 200 copies at cost price be complied with.

Consolidated Acts.—The Consolidated Medical and Poisons Acts were laid on the table, with a message from the Hon. Mr. Justice Cussen that both Acts had now passed through Parliament, and would come into operation on a date to be proclaimed, probably 1st October next. The President said that the Board was under a great debt of gratitude to Judge Cussen for his courtesy in giving such careful consideration to the various points submitted to him. Both Acts had been greatly strengthened, and although not perfect, they represented a great advance on the old legislation.

Death of Mr. Strutt.—The President feelingly referred to the great loss sustained to pharmacy by the death of Mr. Strutt, who for so many years was a familiar figure at the monthly meetings of the Board. Mr. Strutt was a man of great personal charm, and in his quiet way had done a large amount of work for pharmacy. Mr. Sayer seconded the motion, which was carried.

General Business.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and the Board adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The Council met at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on July 7th, at 10.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. Cossar (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Francis, Gabriel, Kernot, Leete, Owen, Pickford and Taylor. Apology for non-attendance from Mr. Imes.

Correspondence.—To Mr. A. H. Adler notifying his appointment as a member of the A.P.F. Committee.

To Messrs. J. Couve, J. D. Keiran, James Blackie and S. S. Strutt expressing the Council's sympathy with them in the bereavements they had sustained by the death of their sons at the Dardanelles.

To Messrs. J. G. Anderson and P. McIntyre advising them re questions asked regarding enlistment.

From Lieutenant-Colonel Dr. Nash forwarding article for Journal in reference to the medical and pharmaceutical service in Egypt.—Resolved that a letter of thanks be forwarded to Lieut.-Colonel Nash thanking him for so courteously responding to the Council's request.

Mr. F. Uren, J.P., Hamilton, forwarding donation to Belgian Fund, and stating that in responding to the many monetary calls for assistance seemed to be the only way "we old fellows can help."

Mr. Geo. Watkins, Brisbane, forwarding progress report of amounts remitted to London on account of the Belgian Fund, and expressing the hope that £1000 would be raised in Australia before the fund was closed on July 31.

Mr. T. V. Ready applying for use of the College for meetings of the Pharmacy Collegians' Association.—Request granted.

Mr. A. Savers, a student at the College, who had enlisted, applied for a refund of portion of his fees.—Resolved that under the special circumstances the request be granted.

Mr. S. Stanley Strutt and James Blackie expressing thanks for the letter of sympathy forwarded by the Council.

Mr. R. C. Cowley, Brisbane, in reply to a request for information, stating that it was not compulsory in Queensland to put the name and address of the manufacturers of proprietary medicines, but that this was due to an accidental omission in the Regulations which was likely to be rectified later on.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, stating that the Council's letter re position of military pharmacists would be submitted to the Council at its next meeting. A further letter was received expressing the sincere thanks of the Society for the wonderful response on the part of Victorian pharmacists in connection with the Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

Dr. Wm. Johnson, Avoca, wrote asking if his son could take up analytical work at the College.—To be informed that facilities existed for his taking up such a course.

Mr. John K. Wilson, Burwood, N.S.W., asking for information re Saturday afternoon closing in Victoria.—Information supplied as requested.

Mr. Robt. Watson, Latrobe, Tasmania, asking for copy of the official B.P. Digest.—Copy to be forwarded on publication.

Mr. T. E. Turner, President of the Pharmacy Collegians' Association, promising the cordial support of the Association in inviting past students to contribute towards the equipment of the new College building.

Mr. J. H. Maiden, N.S.W., advising that the Science Association meeting at Hobart had been postponed until January, 1917. Also forwarding details, as requested, of the binding of his copies of the *Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus.*

Chief Inspector of Factories, stating that there was no provision for overtime or special rates for work done on public holidays, provided that the weekly hours prescribed in the Act were not exceeded.

Department of External Affairs, stating that the request that preference should be given to qualified pharmacists applying for the position of dispenser at Port Moresby, would be complied with.

Victorian Red Cross Fund, appealing for further assistance.

Reports.—The President reported having inspected the "Safeguard" disinfecting apparatus. The question of installing the apparatus in the College was deferred until the summer.

Secretary reported having attended an exhibition of Pathe Freres' cinematograph. The pictures were excellent, and suitable for a meeting of pharmacists. Mr. Bailey said that the matter could stand over for the present. Funds were not too plentiful, and members were not in the mood to listen to lectures.—Resolved, on the suggestion of the President, to refer the matter to the Collegians' Association.

Nurses and Hypnotics.—Secretary reported that the B.M.A. had been advised re regulations affecting the sale of hypnotic and narcotic drugs to nurses and others; that the *Medical Journal* had published a sub-editorial on the subject, and that a note regarding the restrictions had been inserted in the B.P. Official Digest.—It was resolved to invite the Editor of the Nurses' journal, *Una*, to publish a note on the subject.

Society's Title.—The President reported having perused the copies of letters forwarded by Mr. Piper in reference to the proposed change in the Society's Title. He could not see any marked reasons in the correspondence why the name should be changed. Some of the letters were smart and satirical, and others were severely critical, but there were also a number approving of the proposal to add the words, "Victorian Division," to the title. Mr. Owen questioned whether the whole of the correspondence had been included. A letter was read from Mr. E. W. Mayhew, Western Australia, expressing his high appreciation of the splendid work done by the Society in the past and personally approving of the idea of branches. The President said that the portion of the letter expressing appreciation of the Society's work had been omitted from the correspondence forwarded by Mr. Piper. The Secretary said that the only official replies yet received were from South Australia and Queensland. Mr. Kernot moved, Mr. Bailey seconded, "That the correspondence be received, and that no action be taken at present pending the receipt of the official replies from the other States to the Council's letter on the subject."

Death of Mr. Strutt.—Mr. Cossar said that since the last meeting they had lost their old friend and colleague, Mr. S. S. Strutt. He had had a wreath forwarded on behalf of the Council, and together with Mr. E. T. Church, Mr. Craig and Mr. Shillinglaw, he had represented the Society at the graveside. He desired to move that a letter of sympathy be forwarded to Mrs. Strutt and family, and that such resolution be duly recorded in the minutes. Mr. Owen seconded the motion. Mr. Strutt and he joined the Council very near together. From the first he formed a high opinion of Mr. Strutt's integrity. Mr. Strutt was a man possessed of good common sense and sound judgment, and his counsels were always listened to with respect. He deeply deplored his loss. The motion was carried.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

Full Members.—Thos. A. H. Ready, Abbotsford; Jas. F. Young, Prahran.

Associate Members.—Emily J. Craig, Brighton; Ethel L. Marrison, Moonee Ponds.

Presentation of Furniture.—Mr. S. H. Henshall, South Melbourne, wrote forwarding cheque for £15 for the purpose of purchasing a blackwood hall-stand and hat rack for the new Council chamber. The President said that this was a generous and acceptable gift from an old student of the College. He moved that the gift be accepted with thanks, and that the appreciation of the Council be conveyed to Mr. Henshall for his handsome donation to the furnishing of the room. The motion was seconded by Mr. Kernot, and carried by acclamation.

Apprentices' Competition.—Mr. Sidney Plowman, hon. secretary of the Lectorial Board, wrote forwarding the suggestions of the Board in reference to the proposed apprentices' competition. (For details of scheme see page 287). Mr. Pickford said that, as the originator of the idea, he approved of the suggestions. Mr. Kernot moved, Mr. Taylor seconded, that the Education Committee be asked to consider the scheme and report to a future meeting. The President said he would be pleased to give a prize valued at £2 2s. for the apprentice gaining the highest marks in the first class. Mr. Taylor (Vice-President),

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The chairman said that he concurred in this suggestion. It would expedite matters if this were done.

Mr. Butchers said that since the last conference was held some two years ago, there had undoubtedly been a better understanding between the dispensaries and the pharmacists. Towards the end of last year the P.D.L. decided to make an investigation in order to ascertain if selling to outsiders still went on.

First of all an inspector was sent to Geelong, and pursued his inquiries for several weeks. As the result of his investigations he purchased lysol and aspirin tabloids on two occasions by borrowing a member's book. He adopted this course without instructions, and was unaware that it was not legal. On other occasions he had gone in without a book, and had purchased over the counter, without any questions being asked, lysol, tincture of iodine, sponges, tooth brushes, eucalyptus oil, nail brush and shaving cream. In two cases he sent a boy in to make purchases. There was no difficulty in obtaining the goods. The impression was that non-members were able to purchase.

Mr. Marsh said that in Geelong they endeavoured to prevent imposition in every way. Their sales were large—about £3000 a year, averaging 12s. 6d. to 15s. per member per annum. The committee's intention was to guard against cases such as those mentioned by Mr. Butchers. Purchasers were repeatedly questioned by the dispensers, and he himself had frequently seen prescriptions refused. Members sometimes wished the dispensary to make up a prescription for a friend. In each case the dispensary refused to do it. He would fully investigate the matters brought under notice, and would see if his committee could not devise further checks to prevent this sort of thing happening in the future.

Mr. Marsh said that after the last conference his committee had sent out the following circular to all their members:—

> The Executive Committee desire to bring under your notice statements made by local chemists that members frequently purchase goods for friends who are not members of a friendly society.
>
> Rule 20 states distinctly "That any member procuring or attempting to procure medicines or any other goods from the dispensary for persons who are not entitled thereto shall be prosecuted by the trustees."
>
> Your committee trusts that members, while enjoying the privileges extended to them as members of the institution, will (if these statements made are correct) while rendering themselves liable to prosecution, also see the injustice of such actions as detrimental to the business houses of the city, as well as to the institution, which aims to provide members (not the general public) with all the advantages possible.

He thought that this showed their bona fides in the matter. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Butchers said that in regard to the Williamstown cases, this investigation had also spread over some months. At the Newport branch it was found that when the dispenser was away on his weekly half-holiday, a lad who had not even passed his Preliminary Examination, was left in charge. This lad had dispensed medicine and sold goods to an inspector on several occasions. He (Mr. Butchers) was present on one of these occasions. At other times the following articles had been purchased by three independent witnesses:—Mather's fly paper, hair brush, euthymol tooth paste, Pitt's wheat, nail brush, tooth brush, paregoric, lysol, and soaps. These were definite instances of trading outside the Act, and but for the promise made at the last conference proceedings would have been taken. It was felt, however, that if the same result could be obtained by friendly means, it was preferable to long and costly litigation. Mr. Butchers pointed out that strictly speaking the registered chemist only could sell and dispense under the Friendly Societies' Act, and that he was the only person who could sell poison. He also explained the provisions of the Poisons Acts.

Mr. Young said that since he had recently taken up the position of secretary to the Williamstown Dispensary, he had been instrumental in bringing about several reforms, some of which were designed to prevent trading with outsiders. He quite agreed that there had been laxity somewhere, and would make it his duty to prevent a repetition of the offences complained of. He was unaware that it was necessary to have a registered reliever in charge when the dispenser was away on his weekly half-holiday. Was this the general rule amongst pharmacists?

Mr. Pearson: I know a case at Ballarat where a chemist was laid up for a fortnight, and did not engage a registered assistant.

Mr. Bailey: Then you should have reported it to the Pharmacy Board.

Mr. Pearson said it was not his duty to do this.

Mr. Butchers pointed out that the Pharmacy Board administered the Act impartially. It had not hesitated to prosecute chemists who infringed the Act. If the case at Ballarat had been officially reported, immediate investigations would have been made. It was not possible, however, for the Board's inspectors to be everywhere at the same time. In order to facilitate the work of the Board new regulations regarding notification of the employment of managers in pharmacies and dispensaries had been promulgated. The Board had to look at the Medical and Poisons Acts from the public standpoint.

Regarding the St. Arnaud inquiries, Mr. Butchers said the inspector went there in April, visited a doctor, obtained a prescription for which he paid and went to the dispensary and had it dispensed. At the same time he obtained a bottle of lysol and a cake of soap. The inspector was not a member of a lodge. He had little or no difficulty in obtaining what he wanted.

Mr. Young said that to a great extent they were in the hands of their dispensers.

Mr. Bailey agreed. He thought that until the dispensaries offered bigger inducements they would not get the best men, although he must admit in recent years they had secured better men.

Mr. Young asked what was the average wage paid to a qualified man?

Mr. Bailey: From £4 10s. to £5. It is worth more to do dispensary work. If a man got £4 10s. in a pharmacy, he should for the work done

get £5 10s in a dispensary. He was worth that amount. The work was more strenuous in a dispensary.

Mr Pearson: At Ballarat we keep two registered men, and one is always on duty. We also have a special system of checking sales by means of duplicate counter slips. This system works well, and prevents imposition.

Mr Butchers said that there had been no complaints about the Ballarat dispensary. He always understood that it was a well-conducted establishment. If the Ballarat system were adopted generally, it would have a good effect. If this were done, it would act as a check on the cash receipts, and it would deter persons from purchasing illegally if they were required to hand in a written slip initialled or signed by them.

Mr Young: It seems to me that we should employ more registered men instead of unregistered. That would get over the trouble of having to get in relievers. If we had three at Williamstown instead of two, as at present, we could arrange always to have one at each dispensary. The temporary hands are not satisfactory. When we last advertised for a qualified man, we only got four replies, and three of these were from "drifters."

Mr Pearson asked if the Board had any jurisdiction over the quality of the medicine dispensed.

Mr Cossar said that under the Medical Act, if a medicine were not properly compounded, it was deemed to be adulterated.

Mr Bailey said that some little time ago information had been received, which did not show a very creditable state of affairs so far as the Geelong Dispensary was concerned. Specific instances of substitution and the leaving out of certain ingredients were given by a person who was prepared to substantiate his statements by affidavit. He merely mentioned this as the question had been raised.

There was no doubt that the public were always timid about dispensary medicine. He was unable to say why this was so, but it was the case.

Mr Cossar: The work is so rushed—it is impossible to give sufficient time to it.

Mr Butchers instanced the Malvern Dispensary as one of the best managed. There was no doubt a good deal depended on the dispenser. Some dispensaries were very badly kept.

A delegate asked if the dispensaries were ever inspected. Mr Butchers said he did not think there had been any inspection by a public body. Mr Young thought that the Board might exercise greater control over the dispensaries. The committee could not be always at the dispensary.

Mr Bailey drew attention to the regulations re the sale of hypnotics and narcotic drugs, and specified the articles which came under this provision. It was important that the dispensers should abstain from selling these articles except on the written order of a doctor.

Mr Coventry said he would be glad to receive copies of any new regulations to send round to the dispensaries.

Mr Pearson: We are only too anxious to observe the law. These conferences do much good.

Mr Butchers distributed copies of the regulations and the recently issued pamphlet on the V.P.I.

Mr Crawford said he desired to express his appreciation of the pharmaceutical delegates' kindness in placing so much valuable information before them.

The chairman said that Mr. Crawford had taken the words out of his own mouth. He thought that the P.D.L. had taken this matter up in the right way. They had been thorough and systematic, and he for one was very grateful to them for their action in coming to the conference in the manner they had done. The dispensaries would do their best to rectify the acts complained of. Some at present hardly sold any goods at all. Others which did sell were taking precautions to prevent imposition. Definite cases had that evening been brought under notice, and the duty was now cast on the dispensaries to try and devise some additional means of stopping outsiders taking advantage of privileges which rightly only belonged to lodge members. Of course, the conference could only recommend certain things. It had no power to insist on their being carried out. But it was being recognised as the central governing body, and as it was to their own interest to prevent outside trading, he had no doubt that some tangible and satisfactory results would accrue from the conference. At any rate, they would do their best. They did not keep their establishments going for the sake of outsiders. If they want to avail themselves of dispensary privileges, let them join a lodge. It was to the interests of friendly societies to prevent outsiders getting medicine. He felt quite sure that the committee would do its utmost to prevent a continuance of the class of business complained of. On behalf of the committee he expressed his great pleasure at the kindness of the pharmacy representatives in attending. (Applause.)

Mr. Bailey, speaking on behalf of the pharmacists, expressed his pleasure at being present, and thanked the committee most heartily for the reception given to them. He was quite sure that both bodies had the same object in view, namely, to prevent unauthorised persons making use of the dispensaries and getting privileges they were not entitled to. It was a very good thing to come together in this way. The discussions were enlightening to both sides. They knew that the conference had no power to bind anyone to agree to its suggestions, but it had undoubtedly a good deal of weight in the decisions of the dispensaries generally. Personally he had no doubt that the various governing bodies would realise that the interests of their institutions were wrapped up in the settlement of this matter. He trusted that whenever there was any danger of friction there would be a free and frank discussion. There was no occasion for enmity.

The meeting then adjourned, and the visitors were shown over the College by the President, Mr. Cossar.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

Brunswick Section.

The first meeting of Brunswick Chemists was held at the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, Brunswick, on Monday evening, July 12th, at 8.30 p.m. There were present—Messrs. Bartleman (in the chair) Velland and Peters (visitors): the following Brunswick Chemists:—Messrs. Clarkson, Hughes, Taylor, Lawrence, Vale and Hadden.

Mr. Bartleman explained the reason of this meeting, namely that it was most desirable that chemists should meet in friendly intercourse. Other sections had found the "get together" idea a very good one. Pleasant evenings had always resulted in other suburbs, and it was proved that by doing this all could be helpful to one another, and chemists could control things in this way, which through being undivided they could not. They had to uphold their reputation. Uniformity of price was the great factor, and he urged members to adopt the "Antimsulph" mark in this section, as all the other sections had agreed to do. He hoped that from now they would meet regularly, and that they would now set about to elect their officers.

Before this could be done, one or two members asserted that a few little grievances would have to be ventilated. A discussion arose over these matters, and the little grievances that a few seemed to have with each other were apparently quickly overcome. This matter having been settled, all members present were quite in favor of forming a section on similar lines to the other sections that had been formed.

Election of President.—Mr. Taylor nominated Mr. Clarkson, seconded by Mr. Vale Mr. Clarkson regretted that he could not accept, and he nominated Mr. Taylor, which was seconded by Mr. Hughes. Mr. Taylor was declared elected.

Secretary.—Mr. Hadden proposed Mr. Vale, seconded by Mr. Clarkson. Mr. Vale was declared elected.

Delegate.—Mr. Vale nominated Mr. Clarkson, seconded by Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Clarkson regretted that he had to decline. Mr. Hadden nominated Mr. Hughes, seconded by Mr Taylor. Mr. Hughes was declared elected.

Mr. Bartleman expressed his pleasure over the meeting, and was glad that a new section had been formed, and he wished it every success. Mr. Hadden asked members if they would strictly adhere to the different rules, and they all agreed to do this.

A vote of thanks was passed to the President and the Hon. Gen. Sec. of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association for their attendance, and this ended the meeting.

Victoria Police Hospital.

In the Victorian Legislative Assembly on 16th June, Mr. Hogan asked the Chief Secretary—

1. If he is aware that Constable Murphy died in the Victoria Police Hospital last Saturday from typhoid and septic poisoning?

2. If applications were called for the vacancy at the hospital caused by the departure of Dr. Syme; if so, when?

3. What salary is attached to this position?

4. If he will lay on the table of the Library the file dealing with the appointment of the doctor and the dispenser; also the file relating to the inquiry into the nurse's complaints, and the doctor's report thereon?

Mr. Murray (Chief Secretary).—The following are the answers to the honorable member's question—

1. Yes.

2. No. Applications are not called for temporary positions such as this one.

3. £400 a year

4. Yes.

Labelling of Veterinary Remedies.

Attention has been drawn by a correspondent to the necessity of affixing a poisons label to certain well-known veterinary medicines which contain scheduled poisons. The writer states that articles such as Stevens' Blister, James' Blister and Leeming's Essence are being sold by pharmacists without being properly labelled. In view of a recent prosecution against an unqualified person not complying with the provisions of the Poisons Act in regard to the labelling of certain of Wagstaff's veterinary preparations, pharmacists are advised to exercise due caution in connection with this matter. It is understood that purchases are being made with a view of officially bringing the matter under the notice of the Pharmacy Board.

Quack Remedies. Action Against Vendors.

In the Victorian Legislative Council on Tuesday, June 15, 1915, the Hon. J. P. Jones asked the Minister of Public Health—

If he will direct that action be taken, as has been done in New South Wales, against vendors of quack remedies whose claim to cure serious diseases results in poor people being induced to spend money they can ill afford, and causes delay in seeking scientific treatment by skilled observers.

The Hon. J. D. Brown (Minister of Public Health).—The answer to the honorable member's question is as follows:—

Action cannot be taken as has been done in New South Wales, against certain vendors of quack remedies, as the law in force in Victoria does not make the conduct alleged an offence in Victoria, as we have not in force a provision similar to section 17 of the Pure Foods Act of New South Wales.

The Hon. J. P. Jones said he desired to move the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the reply that he had received from the Minister of Public Health.

Six honorable members having risen in their places (as required by the standing order) to support the motion.

The Hon. J. P. Jones said he wanted to make it clear that it was not in order to embarrass the Minister, or out of any antagonism towards the honorable gentleman, that he had moved the adjournment, but he thought that the question of these quack remedies was so important to the community that there ought to be a public conscience created on the question, so that the honorable gentleman might be strengthened to introduce legislation which would cope in some way with the evil. He thought it was almost unnecessary, in a House constituted as the Council was, to refer to the evils that existed in connection with quack remedies. Honorable members would know them.

The Hon. W. J. K. Clarke.—We are very ignorant about them.

The Hon. J. P. Jones said that if the honorable member was ignorant about them, he (Mr. Jones) was very sorry for the honorable member. He trusted that at the conclusion of his remarks the honorable member would be a little bit more enlightened in connection with the matter. Any observant man must see that these evils were growing in this community to a most alarming degree. In New South Wales, the Minister of Public Health had in a very strong way indeed taken action against certain vendors of quack remedies, with very successful results. There was one awful quack business that had been carried on in Australia for several years, and was carried on at the present time in Victoria. He was not going to allude to the firm by name, because he did not want to give them an advertisement, but if honorable members turned up the issue of the *Medical Journal of Australia* for 13th March, 1915, they would see there a very complete article, which was practically a report of the proceedings taken before Judge Murray in Sydney, and it dealt very exhaustively with this awful quack business, which had been a curse in Victoria, as it had been in other States, and in other parts of the world. The proprietors of this particular nostrum pretended that it cured the most serious diseases of females, whereas according to the evidence that was tendered by medical men in Sydney, it had the effect of doing most dangerous and irretrievable injury to those people who resorted to it. An order was made by Judge Murray prohibiting the proprietors from carrying on business in New South Wales. They were carrying on business in this State, and he hoped the House would ask the Minister of Public Health to bring in legislation which would have the effect of suppressing this sort of thing in Victoria. We had legislation, very properly, to prevent the adulteration of manures and the adulteration of chaff, and yet Parliament appeared never to have given consideration to the importance of the evils arising from adulteration in medicine. As a result of these quacks carrying on their business, which was extremely profitable to them, the loss of life to the State, taken over a period of years, was undoubtedly enormous. Apart from the loss of life, sadness was brought to many homes, because people foolishly relied on quack remedies instead of submitting themselves to competent medical men, of whom we had plenty in our midst—men who thoroughly understood their business, who had scientific training, and who in cases of disease ought to be called upon for diagnosis and treatment, instead of quacks who knew nothing about diagnosis or treatment. Thousands of lives were lost to the State and sorrow was brought to many homes, because Parliament did nothing to prevent this quack business going on. Honorable members, as guardians of the welfare of the community, ought to step in to prevent abuses of this character existing, and in order to protect ill-informed people who were racked with disease, and who were an easy prey to these vultures who sold patent medicines. If any honorable member perused the newspapers for the past week, the past month, or the past year, he would see that thousands of pounds were spent in advertising quack medicines. The advertisements occupied a great portion of the space in the leading daily journals. In their impudent advertisements the proprietors of quack medicines claimed to cure the most serious disorders that had baffled the best scientific men for years and years. Scientific men who were unable to find remedies for such diseases as tuberculosis, Bright's disease, and cancer, and yet the proprietors of patent medicines impudently claimed to be able to cure those diseases with a few bottles of medicine. It was wrong that those people should be permitted to place such advertisements before the public, and thus induce people to spend their money and waste their time. Any sensible man knew it was impossible to cure a whole series of diseases with one medicine, but that was what the proprietors of these medicines claimed to do. They pretended to be able to cure half-a-dozen disorders with the one formula. In the interests of the people Parliament ought to do something to prevent this kind of thing going on. He supposed that the advertisers named a whole list of disorders as a sort of bait, so that if a man had not one disease they might possibly catch him with another. When Parliament was considering important questions regarding irrigation, or the electrification of the railways, honorable members obtained the advice of the best experts they could get on those matters. This evil was a more serious matter, as it affected the happiness and welfare of the community, and the lives of the people, and yet no action whatever was taken. Under the law, anybody could do just as they liked, and the law allowed these quacks to do as they liked, with terrible results.

The Hon. D. Melville.—How is the poor man to pay the fees which are demanded by medical men?

The Hon. J. P. Jones said that that could be dealt with in another way. Two wrongs did not make a right. This community was fairly well served with hospitals, which provided facilities for giving attention to persons who were unable to seek advice from medical men, and pay high fees. Those people who visited the hospitals had their ailments diagnosed by the best medical men

in the community. Members of the medical profession throughout Australia were, on the whole, more concerned with the curing of disease than with the question of the payment of fees, and it was well known that they gave a large portion of their very valuable time absolutely free to the poor members of the community in order to assist in the cure and prevention of disease in our midst. It was in the interests of the people of this State that the House should take action in dealing effectively with this wretched quack business. Men were making fortunes out of the ignorance of the people in carrying on their business, and he trusted the House would have something to say on this question, if not on this occasion, at some later date, to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs than existed at the present time.

The Hon. R. B. Rees seconded the motion. He said that the answer given by the Minister seemed to be wholly inadequate, as no intention was expressed of endeavouring to remedy this evil. It was undoubted that the evil existed, and Mr. Jones had done well in drawing attention to it. The Minister had told him that action could not be taken in Victoria as had been done in New South Wales, because there was no similar law under which proceedings could be taken. The nature of the reply indicated a knowledge of the existence of the evil, but the Minister gave no indication that the Government was prepared to bring in an amendment of the Medical Act on lines similar to the New South Wales law, so that action could be taken against the vendors of quack remedies. It was a remarkable thing that New South Wales had been in a position to take action since 1908, and although efforts had been repeatedly made in Victoria to secure an amendment of the law they had not yet been successful. The Pharmacy Board of Victoria had repeatedly asked the Government to extend its powers in order to deal with this evil, and he believed that the Chief Secretary had at the present time a report from the Pharmacy Board setting out the existence of the evil, and asking for an extension of its powers in order to deal with it. This matter had been dealt with trenchantly in England some time ago, and he had a report in his possession summarising the various enactments in the different States of Europe imposing restrictions upon the selling of patent medicines and quack remedies. Speaking generally, before a man was able to place a remedy upon the market in Europe, he must submit the formula to the Pharmacy Board, or some similar authority, so that the *bona fides* of the remedy might be investigated. In this way the public were protected, and when a remedy was advertised as a cure for a certain disease, those who desired to purchase it had the assurance that it had passed the scrutiny of scientific men, and that they could rely upon the statements made in regard to its efficacy. In Victoria, and he believed in some of the other States, anybody could sell bread pills, or any other remedy similarly made up, which would have absolutely no effect except for certain stimulating influences as the result of the alcohol contained in them. "Vitadatio," which was one of the quack remedies largely advertised, contained a large percentage of gin, and women under the influence of that stimulant imagined that they were relieved of many of their troubles. If the Pharmaceutical Society or the Pharmacy Board were empowered to scrutinise the formula of such a remedy, he ventured to say it would not be allowed to be sold in Victoria as a "cure all," as it was at present. It was necessary that there should be a certain number of secret remedies on the market in Victoria, because, while some of them did a large amount of harm, others of them did a considerable amount of good.

An Honorable Member.—They provide a living for chemists.

The Honorable R. B. Rees said that the chemists of Victoria would be unanimous in preventing the sale of quack remedies, because, without these compounds, they would be able to sell their own remedies, which would have the guarantee of their reputation.

The Hon. J. G. Aikman.—They might be worse.

The Hon. R. B. Rees said there was a vast difference between a quack remedy which was compounded by an unqualified person, and largely advertised, and the remedy which would be sold by a reputable chemist, who would understand what he was compounding, and what he would be recommending. If a person went to a chemist suffering from a slight ailment, he (the chemist) would be perfectly justified in prescribing within the limits of a simple remedy. A chemist, however, was not justified in prescribing for any serious complaint—that was a matter which should be left to a medical practitioner. Care, however, should be taken not to go too far in the way of restricting remedies. If a person was suffering from toothache or headache, or, perhaps, some slight congestion of the liver—ailments which affected them all, and were easily dealt with—it would be absurd to compel them to go to a doctor, and pay a fee of 10s. 6d., besides having to pay for the cost of the prescription. When a person was suffering from these simple ailments he went to a chemist, who was perfectly well qualified to diagnose the complaint, and prescribe a simple remedy. Some time ago a man named Fulford landed in Victoria almost penniless, he believed, and commenced the sale of what he called "Pink Pills for Pale People." As a matter of fact, the remedy had been known from time immemorial, but it was very widely advertised, with the assistance of a certain wholesale firm in Melbourne, and he believed the vendor, who was unqualified, died a millionaire. As Shakespeare said, "Who can minister to a mind diseased?"

The Hon. A. Robinson.—Shakespeare did not say that.

The Hon. R. B. Rees said he thought it was Shakespeare, but the point he wanted to make was that a large number of people had mental troubles which seemed to have a reflex action upon their physical condition. They bought remedies which were very largely advertised, and which seemed to fit the complaint they

imagined they were suffering from, and, as a matter of fact in some cases, they obtained relief. The influence upon the person's mind was such that it really removed the trouble from which they thought they were suffering, and it was to this connection that his thought care should be exercised in dealing with this matter. He agreed, however with Mr Jones that something should be done and done quickly, to remedy this evil. It was a great pity the Government had not taken the matter in hand, although it seemed to be getting, was contemplated in the near future notwithstanding that the Pharmacy Board was pressing the Government to bring in an amendment of the Medical Act, so as to check this evil which was undoubtedly rampant. He would like the Minister of Public Health to tell the House at once whether he proposed to bring in an amendment of the law, so that the evil could be stopped as soon as possible.

The Hon. J. D. Brown (Minister of Public Health) said he had listened with a great deal of attention to the admirable speech which had been made by Mr. Jones, and he was sure all the other members present had also followed the speech with interest. Mr Jones had given them a great deal of useful information, but Mr Rees had rather chided him (the Minister) of not giving more information in his reply. He would remind the honorable member that, under the rules of the House, he would have been out of order if he had said anything more than he had done in answer to the question. Mr. Rees had been in this House for something over ten years, and there was one member of it—he doubted whether there was any one in the whole Parliament—more capable of dealing with the matter than the honorable member Mr Rees, however, had not introduced a Bill for the purpose as he might have done. For a considerable time, he (Mr. Brown) had had this matter under consideration. Since he became Minister of Public Health he had been devoting attention to the question of remedying the Health Act which on all sides was admitted to be very defective. More than two months ago this very matter was mentioned by him in connection with it. He would ask Mr. Rees to give him the benefit of his information and advice in dealing with the matter.

The Hon. W. L. Rees—Certainly.

The Hon. J. D. Brown said he agreed with a great deal of what Mr. Rees had said. It appealed to him more than anything else that there were people who were ignorant enough to take such remedies. He had known very well a man who, if he had taken proper medical advice, would have been alive now. Only last week he was reading in the newspaper a report from Toowoomba of an inquest on the body of a woman who undoubtedly died as a result of taking these quack remedies. The doctors and others agreed that if she had not taken the quack remedy she would not have died as the result of her illness. He could assure honorable members that the matter would not escape his attention.

The Hon. W. L. R. Clarke said this was a matter in which they were all interested, and on which they all might speak. What usually happened was that after one or two members had spoken on such a matter, and a nice smooth answer had been given such as they had heard from the Minister of Public Health, the question dropped, and nothing more was heard of it. Honorable members were very pleased to hear that the Minister had been busy with the question which was now under discussion. It was all very well for him to say that he had been busy with it for a year, but nothing would have been heard of the matter if Mr. Jones had not raised the question in the first place. It would have been a splendid thing if the Minister could have stated that he was going to do something definite. The honorable gentleman would be a public benefactor if he would grapple with the matter in a business-like way, and have it dealt with in the manner of which they had had so many examples lately from his colleagues. The motion for the adjournment of the House was then put and negatived.

Queensland.

Death of Mr. F. Manson Bailey, C.M.G., F.L.S.

One of the most highly respected of Australian scientists passed away during the month in the person of F. Manson Bailey, Colonial Botanist. The whole atmosphere in which Mr. Bailey was born, lived, and died was botanical. His knowledge of Australian flora was unequalled by anyone, living or dead, and especially so that of the tropical territory of Queensland.

Landing in South Australia in March, 1839, when that colony was passing through the storm and stress of its inception, the young Bailey had to lend a hand in the stern struggle to find the necessities of life. He used to tell about his father, who was Government botanist, receiving the privilege, in lieu of salary, of raising food stuffs for sale in the botanic gardens of Adelaide. Some time ago Mr Bailey's early reminiscences of South Australia were published in one of the Adelaide newspapers. His reminiscences of the gold rush in Victoria, in which he was a participator, of his life in New Zealand, where he was settled at the time of the Maori war, were a treat to those who had the privilege of listening to them. Struggling back from New Zealand to Australia, he eventually settled in Brisbane, where for a time he was engaged in the seed trade. His intimate knowledge of plant life could not be passed over by the Government of Queensland, and in 1895 he was first employed by the State to enquire into the causes of diseases affecting stock and plants.

Mr Bailey was a voluminous writer; some of his works are classical of their kind. One about two years ago, the last of his books, *A Comprehensive Catalogue of Queensland Plants*, was published.

His gentle and kindly disposition endeared him to everyone he was brought in contact with, and perhaps he had not an enemy in existence.

His love of plant life has been transmitted to his son, Mr. J. F. Bailey, Director of the Botanic Gardens, and his grandson, Mr. C. T. White, who was his right-hand man in the office, is a botanist of no mean order.

In 1911 he had the honour of C.M.G. conferred upon him by His Majesty the King. He was an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, and a corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Death of Mr. G. H. Pickburn.

Another Government servant, in the person of Mr. G. H. Pickburn, died suddenly during the month. Mr. Pickburn was dispenser in H.M. Gaol, South Brisbane, for 27 years. He was a native of Derby, and lived for many years in the pottery district of Staffordshire before leaving for Queensland. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and a son (Major W. H. Pickburn) now serving in German South-West Africa.

Visit of Mr. F. Buckhurst to Brisbane.

The long promised visit of Mr. F. Buckhurst, the genial President of P.D.L. and of numerous other bodies, has been paid. His sanguine temperament and persuasive tongue have so far impressed the chemists of Brisbane, that he has been completely successful in lauching the P.D.L. movement in Queensland. The Insurance Company, of which he is the chairman of directors, has benefited also by his visit. Mr. Buckhurst expressed himself charmed with the winter climate of Queensland and with the potential possibilities of the State. An onlooker may be pardoned for saying that a conspiracy seemed to be afloat to give Mr. Buckhurst a real good time, and that gentleman also appeared to be fully seized of the position he was called upon to live up to.

Pharmaceutical Recruits.

Mr. T. Carey, lately with Messrs. Atherton & Co., has joined the forces, and is in training at Enoggera. This is the second member of Messrs. Atherton's staff who is serving his country; the other, Mr. Jack Atherton, was wounded at the Dardanelles.

Mr. C. E. Saunders, son of Mr. H. H. Saunders, chemist, of Roma, has also offered himself for service.

Mr. S. Lowth, from the Friendly Societies' Dispensary, Brisbane, has presented himself for enlistment.

Mr. F. F. Mills, an apprentice with Messrs. Watkins and Mackay, has also joined the force.

Chemists in the Firing Line.

Lieutenant Laurence, who was wounded in Gallipoli peninsula, has returned to his duties in the firing line.

Mr. F. Phillips, who left Queensland as Sergeant-Compounder in the A.M.C., has been transferred to the combatant forces.

Chemists' Assistants' Wages Board.

In accordance with the Wages Board award, it is obligatory to give assistants one clear half-holiday per week. The Friendly Societies have found this a hardship, since they cannot bring back their assistants from 6.30 to 8 p.m. on Saturdays without affording them the clear half day away from business, even though they pay overtime for the hour and a half. This formed the subject matter of a deputation to the Minister for Works. The Friendly Societies applied for redress on the grounds that the dispensary was being run economically on behalf of workingmen, and that the employees received a rate of pay slightly higher than the Wages Board award, and a fortnight's holiday on full pay, together with payment for all public holidays and for time off during illness.

The Minister said he would go into the matter with the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, and if the position warranted it, he would be prepared to remove hardships, provided the interests of the employees were not injured.

Labelling Requirements Under the Health Act.

The Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society has asked us to give publicity to the fact that it is reported from the Health Department that many chemists are not conforming with the requirements of the Health Act as regards labelling of proprietary medicines, and that it is the intention of the Commissioner to take action in case of future infringements. In cases of doubt as to what is necessary to declare, full use should be made of the office staff of the Society, who will be glad to advise to the best of their ability. Immediate steps should be taken to revise all labels in regard to declarable drugs and to alcoholic strengths. Needless to say, all communications with the Secretary of the Society enclosing formulae of proprietary medicines, will be treated in strict confidence.

Trade in Queensland.

Though the State is passing through a period of drought such as has not been experienced for years, it is remarkable that the drug trade is experiencing a buoyancy which is most gratifying. How long this will last is for the gods to declare, certainly the pastoral industry is experiencing a very bad time. Fodder is scarce and dear, and the price of cattle and sheep suitable for butchering purposes is advancing rapidly. Notwithstanding the prominence of Queensland as the cheapest State in the Commonwealth to live in for several years past, and is probably so

Visitors to Brisbane.

Among those who visited Brisbane during the month were Dr John Elliott, Sydney, Mr A. Wilson, Sydney; Mr. A. J. Monahan, Sydney; Mr H Phippard, Tenterfield; Mr T H Johns [illegible] Vilera

Movements of Assistants.

Mr Ben Curtis late manager of the Friendly Societies Dispensary, Mount Morgan, is now managing for Spiers and Co., Longreach; Mr. J. H. Howe late with Mr McIntosh, of Rockhampton, is now with Mr. N Green, of Toowoomba

Mr O C M Roggenkamp, formerly of the Ipswich Dispensary, is now engaged in the City Dispensary.

Mr Boreham formerly with Mr J. Geddes Brisbane, has gone to the Ipswich Dispensary

Mr Bernard, a New Zealand pharmacist, has taken over the management of Mr. Hall's pharmacy, Ipswich

Mr R G Dalrymple who has sold his business in Innisfail, to Mr W H. Green, of Townsville, is taking over Mr Donald Davidson's business at Mullumbimby, N S W

Registration of Firms.

The firm of W H Green Ltd. was registered on July 3rd to take over and carry on, etc., etc., Mr W H Green's interests in his pharmacies situated in Townsville, Ayr, Ingham and Innisfail. The signatories to the articles are

W H Green, chemist
G H Pearson, chemist's assistant
(Miss) F I Green, clerk
J I P Morris, chemist
M J Green, draper
(Mrs) A M Pearson, domestic duties.
I M McWhinney, solicitor

Directors—W H Green, J I P Morris, G H Pearson, N I Tipping

South Australia.

(From Our Adelaide Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

At the meeting of the Pharmacy Board, held on June 17, Messrs Cowling, Secretary of the Retail Chemist Defence Association, and Snook, representing the Pharmaceutical Society, were present by invitation, to discuss the draft letter proposed to be forwarded to the Chief Secretary on the matter of Pharmaceutical Representation on the Central Board of Health. Mr. Cowling considered that the letter stated the case clearly, and that it should be sent on without alteration. Mr Porter moved that the letter be sent at once; Mr Cooper seconded.

The President thanked Messrs. Cowling and Snook for the interest they had shown, and for their attendance.

At the same meeting, Mr. Porter moved, and Mr. Fox seconded, that "the time spent by apprentices serving their country abroad on active service be considered as time served in apprenticeship." This met with the unanimous favour of the Board, who considered that, as long as the apprentice satisfied the examiner, and had the permission of his employer to enlist, that was all that could be expected of him. As several apprentices have already gone to the front, it will be a little encouragement for them to know that the time will not be lost to them on their return.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The last meeting of the old Council was held on June 17, when the returning officer (Mr. T. M. Young) reported that as no more nominations than the required number had been received, he declared the following duly elected to the Council:—Baker, Walter Henry; Fox, Robert Owen; Gryst, Edward John Thomas Fisher Pollard; Guenther, Rudolph Emil; Hustler, Albert Edward; Porter, William Healey; and Snook, James Walter. Evidently the pharmacists of South Australia are well satisfied with the way the Council manages their affairs; but why is it that they don't take sufficient interest in the elections to have a little competition. The Council as a whole, however pleased they are with the confidence placed in them, and however willing to place their services at the disposal of the Society, would welcome competition, as they well know that new blood is very necessary to the life of any institution.

Dispensing for Permanent Military Staff in South Australia.

The Commonwealth invited tenders for the supply of medicines and surgical dressings to the members of the permanent military staff and families in South Australia. This was felt to be a good opportunity for the Society to assist chemists generally by tendering more especially as there were chemists in every town mentioned in the tender. As there was no time to call the

Council together, the President (Mr. Porter) and the Secretary met in conference, and decided to send out the following circular.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia Military Contract.

Should the tender of the Society be accepted, I (name in full), of hereby agree to dispense and supply to such members of the Permanent Military Forces any medicine and surgical dressing ordered by prescription of a medical officer.

I am aware that the contract is for 12 months, from July 1st, 1915, and agree to pool such prescriptions. I further agree to forward to the Secretary original prescriptions only within one month of dispensing same, and to keep a copy of each prescription.

Signed.....

Address.....

A circular was sent to every member of the Society asking them to sign the above if it met with their approval. This received a ready response, and the Council felt fully justified in lodging a tender.

The towns interested in the movement are:—Adelaide and suburbs, Port Adelaide and suburbs, Gawler, Mount Gambier, Burra, Mount Barker, Petersburg, Jamestown, Port Pirie, Kadina, Moonta, O'Halloran Hills, and Broken Hill. Broken Hill, of course, is not in S.A., but comes under direction of the military authorities in Adelaide, hence its inclusion in the tender.

Deaths.

Mr. Isaac Samuel Coombs, of Esmond-street, Unley, who was admitted to the Adelaide Hospital on Wednesday afternoon, June 16th, suffering from injuries received through an accidental fall from an electric tram car, died at that institution early on Friday morning, June 18. An inquest was deemed unnecessary. Mr. Coombes was a well-known man among chemists about 20 years ago. In those days there were three bosom friends among the Chemists' Assistants—Ike Coombes, Alf. Humble (who died a short time ago), and Alex. Moodie, who is at present employed at the West End Pharmacy, in Hindley-street. Strange to say, their respective employers were also close friends, in the persons of the late Mr. Grundy, President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. C. S. Hill, Treasurer, and Mr. J. H. Young, Secretary. Mr. Coombes was at one time with Mr. Young, in Hutt-street, later with Mr. Grundy, King William-street, then Broken Hill, after which he started in business in Hindley-street in the old established West End Pharmacy (possibly the oldest pharmacy in S.A.) In connection with this he opened a branch business at Mile End, now owned by Mr. M. Moore, finally going west, in the employ of Felton, Grimwade and Bickford.

Mr. Ludwig Warnecke, who died on June 16, was one of the oldest members of the Pharmaceutical Society. He was for many years in business in Nuriootpa, and had been in very indifferent health of late.

Business Changes.

Mr. R. M. Hardy, formerly with Mr. J. White, of North Terrace, has taken over the business of Mr. A. O. Schmidt, of Angaston. Strange to say, this business has passed through the hands of three members of the last Pharmacy Board, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Hardy meets with the same success as those gentlemen have. Mr. Porter (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. Fox (Past President of the Pharmaceutical Society), and Mr. Alexander Cooper (Adelaide's Tenor) are the gentlemen referred to.

Mr. C. A. Jones has been appointed dispenser on the East-West Railway Hospital Train.

Mr. Abealter, assistant to Mr. Leete, of Malvern, Victoria, is returning to Clare, S.A., to Capt. Davies of that town, who, it is understood, has offered himself for military service.

Mr. Newberry, of Wallaroo, has been in the Wallaroo Hospital, suffering from typhoid fever.

"Sonalized Wax for the Complexion" is a new production by the Retail Chemist Defence Association; sells at 2/6 for 2 oz. tin, and 3/6 for 4 oz. tins.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The regular meeting of the Board was held on June 17.

Present—Messrs. Rushton (in the chair), James, Weaver, and Sidwell. Mr. Eberhard sent an apology.

Correspondence.—Septimus Smith and the Registrar of the Queensland Board.

Registration.—Mr. James Bishop applied for registration, but as the certificate accompanying the application only made him eligible to practice in New South Wales, it was decided to hold the matter over and write for information from the New South Wales Registrar.

Examinations.—The Chairman of the Board of Examiners then presented his report, as follows:—One candidate had sat for the Preliminary, but the results had not yet been received. Two candidates presented themselves for the Intermediate, but the Committee recommended that both be failed, not having obtained the necessary marks for a pass. The report was adopted.

Re Edments.—President reported on the case against Edments selling Aspirin, etc. Crisp and Crisp, solicitors for this firm, had suggested a compromise, and were willing to enter into an undertaking with the Board. Mr. Rushton had accepted this arrangement, and desired the Board's endorsement. After discussion it was decided that this was the best course open, and the President's action was approved, on the motion of Mr. Sidwell, seconded by Mr. James.

Poisons Bill.—The President reported having spoken with the Chief Secretary in this matter, and he then read a letter from the Chief Secre-

tary asking for the Board's reasons for objecting to the Bill drafted by the department. Having discussed the Chief Secretary's letter, and Mr Reckitt's report, it was unanimously decided that "The Board adheres to its previous decision, and would point out that the draft bill submitted by them is on the lines of the most recent English and Victorian legislation."

Finance.—Cash balance reported as £171 12s 5d. Accounts amounting to £12 18s 0d were then passed for payment.

P. D. L.

The directors met on July 8. Present: Mr F. Buckhurst (chair), and Messrs. Gulliver, Malvon, Peters, Rankin, and White.

Welcome to New Director.—After the confirmation of the minutes, the chairman extended a hearty welcome to Mr F. W. White, who was at the last meeting appointed a director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr Towl. He felt sure that the directorate had gained in strength by Mr White's appointment. Mr White, in reply, said that he would always endeavour to do his best for P.D.L.

Letter of Condolence.—The Secretary apologised for the absence of Mr Mewkill, owing to bereavement. Mr Buckhurst moved that a letter be sent to Mr Mewkill, expressing the heartfelt sympathy of the directors for him in the sad loss he had sustained. Seconded by Mr. Gulliver, and carried.

Correspondence.—New South Wales branch, forwarding application forms for 13 new members, together with entrance fees for same.

R. C. Cowley, Brisbane, requesting the directors to keep in mind the importance of seeing that registered chemists only were appointed dispensers in base hospitals. The chairman said that the matter would be kept in view, and action taken when the time was considered opportune.

Colonel R. H. Betherston, in reply to a letter from the Secretary, urging the formation of a pharmacists' corps, to relieve medical men in minor cases at the front, who's status that there were hundreds of chemists offering their services, but, unfortunately, there were very few vacancies. The British War Office would not allow the Department to alter the present Regulations.

Mr D. Coventry, Hon. Sec. of the Dispensaries' Conference, stating that arrangements had been made for the Executive to meet the pharmaceutical delegates as desired.

Other correspondence of a confidential nature was minuted.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were elected:—McKellar, V., Waverley, N.S.W.; Bevege, V. C., Crow's Nest, N.S.W.; Pearce, F. C., Glebe, N.S.W.; Gayter, S. W., Summer Hill, N.S.W.; Mayhew, W. W., Petersham, N.S.W.; Ferguson, S. W., Mosman, N.S.W.; Curtis, Mark, Mosman, N.S.W.; Blair, R. M., Neutral Bay, N.S.W.; Townley, J. T., Surry Hills, N.S.W.; Gabriel, A. M., Randwick, N.S.W.; Vickery, W. J. H., Gordon, N.S.W.; Fleck, C. C., Granville, N.S.W.; Lynch, J. G., Haberfield, N.S.W.; Symonds, Henry, Bright, Vic.

Formation of Queensland Branch.—The chairman reported that, as a result of his recent visit to Brisbane, it had been decided to establish a branch of the P.D.L. in Queensland. A strong board had been appointed, consisting of Messrs. Case, Crease, Cowel, Forbes, Lenehan and Mackay. Mr Case had been elected President, and Mr. Punchard of the Brisbane Fire Office, Secretary pro tem. Mr. E. Taylor, of Messrs. Taylor and Colledge, who was present at the meeting, had promised to assist the branch in every way possible.

Mr. Rankin congratulated the chairman on the result of his work. He was personally acquainted with most of the gentlemen appointed to the new board. They were all able men, and he felt sure they would do their utmost to advance the interests of the branch. He moved that the action of the chairman be endorsed, and that the best thanks of the directors be tended to him for his efforts to extend the P.D.L. organisation. Mr. Peters seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Defence of Members in N.S.W.—Mr. H. D. B. Cox, chairman of the New South Wales Board, forwarded full details of the recent case which had been successfully defended by the P.D.L., and the Sydney Fire Office. The chairman said that this case had been splendidly handled by Mr. Cox and his confreres. It resulted in the defendant leaving the court without a stain on his professional reputation. He could not conceive how any chemist could abstain from joining the company in view of the protection which it afforded him. There were two other cases pending in Sydney. One was a blackmailing case, pure and simple. Mr. Gulliver moved, Mr. Malvon seconded, that the action of the New South Wales branch be endorsed, and that the directors be congratulated on the successful outcome of the case.

"Aspirin" Trade Mark.—Mr. Gulliver reported that he and Mr. White attended on behalf of the P.D.L. and the Sigma Co., to oppose the application of Messrs. Nicholas and Shmith for the avoidance of the "Aspirin" trade mark in their favour. The hearing of the evidence occupied the best part of the day. The applicants made the most of their case, but he (Mr. Gulliver) thought that it was not a fair test to compare the powdered Aspirin with that in tablet form. Mr. Parry, demonstrator at the College, had since examined "Aspirin" tablets made by Bayer, Germany, and had found free salicylic acid. He had requested the Secretary to place the facts before the commissioners, and to ask that further tests be made before a decision was arrived at. On the motion of Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Malvon, the action taken by Mr. Gulliver and the Secretary, in opposing the application on behalf of the general body of chemists was endorsed.

Military Pharmacists.—It was reported that an effort had been made to have the question of the utilisation of pharmacists' services in the Army Medical Corps brought before the recent conference of military medical officers. It was not yet known whether any satisfactory result had

followed this action. Mr. Rankin said that the position was most unsatisfactory. There was no doubt pharmacists were being treated most unfairly, and that the wounded at the front might be saved a great deal of suffering if a number of trained pharmacists were appointed to assist the medical men. It was no use raising the question at present, but when the time arrived, it would be necessary to bring the whole matter up in Parliament. The chairman endorsed this view, and said he had already been promised support by certain members of the House he had seen.

Dispensaries' Conference.—The Secretary reported the result of the recent conference held with the U.F.S. Dispensaries. He was satisfied that the dispensary delegates were anxious to carry out the law. Mr. Rankin said that the conference was a good thing. In their own interests the dispensaries should take steps to prevent non-members purchasing.

"Milk of Magnesia."—Mr. J. Garrick, hon. secretary of the Northern Section of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association, asked the directors to take action to oppose the registration of the words "Milk of Magnesia" in the Commonwealth. The Secretary reported that the Solicitor had made certain inquiries, and advised the directors as to the best course to pursue. It was resolved to oppose the registration of the words. Mr. White was asked to bring the matter under the notice of the Sigma Co.

Journal Committee.—Mr. Rankin said that he would like to see a sub-committee of the P.D.L. appointed to assist the editor of the Journal. Now that the Queensland branch had been established, it was desirable to make the Journal a real live organ. Mr. Buckhurst said that if such a committee could assist the editor in any way, he would welcome its appointment. Mr. Butchers said he would only be too glad to receive any assistance. His work in connection with the Journal was of an arduous nature, and mostly had to be done after office hours. There was no doubt that if the pharmacists, who were the owners of the Journal, took a live interest in it, the paper could be considerably improved. On the motion of Mr. Rankin, seconded by Mr. White, Messrs. Gulliver and Peters were appointed a sub-committee to assist the editor.

Finance.—Mr. Peters, for the Hon. Treasurer, submitted the monthly financial statement, showing a credit balance of £47/5/7 in the general fund, and £616/16/4 in the reserve fund. Accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Formation of Queensland Branch.

A special meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society residing in the Brisbane district was held on Monday evening, June 28th, for the purpose of hearing an address by Mr. F. Buckhurst, chairman of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, on the defence movement in Australia. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. J. W. Case, was in the chair.

The meeting was fairly representative of the chemists of the district.

After introducing the speaker of the evening, Mr. Buckhurst was invited to speak. He described the movement from its inception in Victoria and its progress in that and in other States. Owing to a somewhat similar arrangement existing in Queensland contemporary with the development of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, the Federal movement had not caught on in this State. The time had now come for conjoint action, and notwithstanding the very excellent work already done by Drysdales Ltd., the chemists' co-operative movement, their work must necessarily be confined to the shareholders of the company. In view of pending Federal legislation, it was necessary to present a united front, and a strong body representative of the pharmacists of the Commonwealth would do more than the pharmaceutical societies of the individual States. A further reason for this State joining the movement lay in the magnificent reserve which Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was building up, which, on account of the insurance scheme bound with it, was accumulating through very little monetary consideration to the members. Moreover, an effort on the part of members to seek clients on behalf of the Insurance Company whose management is controlled by chemists, would have the effect of building up a magnificent reserve within the next few years. It behoved all chemists to join the movement and to participate in the benefits. In a few years they would be clamouring to come under the umbrella when they found that the scheme provided them with funds to fight all their battles in State or Federal Parliaments. That time was coming, and that soon.

Mr. Buckhurst, who has a magnificent flow of convincing language, spoke for 1½ hours, with the result that on the proposition of Mr. S. Cowell, seconded by Mr. R. Lenehan, it was decided to form a State branch of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.

A provisional directorate, consisting of Messrs. Case, Cowell, Crease, Forbes, Lenehan and Mackay was elected to carry out the scheme. Mr. E. G. Punchard was appointed provisional secretary.

Meeting of P.D.L. Directors, Queensland Branch.

30th June, 1915.

Present: Mr. Buckhurst, chairman of directors; Mr. E. G. Punchard, provisional secretary Queensland Branch: Messrs. Case, Cowell, Crease, Forbes, Lenehan and Mackay. Mr. Case, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, was elected chairman.

Mr. Buckhurst addressed the meeting on the form of procedure.

It was decided that a State branch of P.D.L. would be formed when not less than 25 members were enrolled.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Attjo and McGregor were elected Solicitors.

Treasurer.—Mr. Sydney Cowell was elected Treasurer.

... — The Queensland National Bank having the backing of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmacy Board, was favorably ...

New Committee.—A conference committee consisting of the chairman and secretary was appointed to call on chemists to secure their assistance in the new organisation.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Beckhurst, proposed by Mr. Cave, seconded by Mr. Cowell, and supported by Mr. Mahan, which was replied to by Mr. Beckhurst.

P.A.T.A.

VICTORIA.

The monthly meeting of the P.A.T.A. of Victoria was held at 50 William Street on Tuesday, 22nd June, at 10.30 a.m.

Present—Messrs. McRoberts (in the Chair), Fripp, Sampson, Dyde, Bartlett, Sayle and Wasley, and the Secretary.

Apologies from Messrs. Wood and May.

The minutes of the previous meeting, and also of the meeting between the wholesalers section, were read and confirmed.

Support of the Merchants.—The Chairman said that he thought a great deal of good would result out of the meeting that they had had with the Victorian Merchants' Association. He regretted that they would not become members of the P.A.T.A. for the reasons that they had given. However, they had now received assurance of their whole-hearted support and that was what they wanted. It was resolved that the Secretary write to the different manufacturers whom he had written before, requesting them to list their lines, as the co-operation of the wholesale houses was now assured.

Outside Matters.—The Secretary reported that he had seen Mr. Burnside with the view of getting him as a supporter. Mr. Burnside, who is secretary of the Sigma Co., was willing to act as canvasser. Mr. Burnside later reported that he had tried to get further additions to the manufacturers' list, but that he had not been successful. The chairman regretted that more chemists did not show enthusiasm in the way of more readily supporting this movement for their benefit. There was a lot of work to be done, and it could not be done without it. It was resolved the Secretary to again get in touch with Mr. Burnside, and hoped that Mr. Burnside would succeed in getting new members on the list.

More Deputy Information Wanted.—A letter was received from Mr. Vale, of the North Melbourne and Essendon Section of the M.C.A., conveying the motion: "That this section views with great disfavour the way the P.A.T.A. of Victoria has conducted its negotiations with outside traders." Members thought that this letter was too vague and indefinite. They considered that they were doing the work of the Association to the ... of their ability, and at a great loss of personal ..., and it was resolved that the Secretary write to Mr. Vale, asking him on behalf of his section to give something more definite. The Secretary said that in Mr. Vale's district it was said that a great deal of cutting was going on, especially with Nestle's Food and Clement's Tonic.

Mr. Sayle endorsed Mr. Vale's statement that Nestle's traveller was telling customers (chemists) that the P.A.T.A. counted only as far as chemists were concerned. It was resolved that the Secretary write to the Nestles Co. in regard to this matter.

Cutting Cases.—The Secretary reported that he had been in communication with the head dispenser of the Geelong Dispensary over some cutting that was going on. A letter in reply to this from the Geelong Dispensary was dealt with.

The Brighton Dispensary was written to about the cutting of certain lines. This dispensary had been missed off the list whom the P.A.T.A. lists should have been forwarded to. On the receipt of this the head dispenser wrote that his dispensary did not wish to cut any line.

The Secretary reported a number of cutting cases which had been dealt with. Euthymol had been cut here and there, and a satisfactory settlement had been arrived at. Kolynos was also being cut by two large city establishments, and this had been satisfactorily settled.

The Secretary reported that a great number of reports had reached him over the cutting of Clement's Tonic and Allenbury's Food. These were the most difficult lines to deal with. Members therefore hoped that the manufacturers of other big lines handled by grocers would soon come on the list, so that cutters could be better dealt with.

It was resolved that the Secretary write to Messrs. Elliott Bros. and other big manufacturers, asking them in the interests of the P.A.T.A. to number their goods so that the sales could be traced.

Pinkettes.—An application to list this line was received from the manufacturers. The wholesale price to retailers was applied for at 10s. per dozen, and the minimum retail to be 1s. per bottle. Members said that generally there was a great deal of dissatisfaction, and rightly so, at the small margin of profit allowed. A letter to this effect had also been received from the Northern Section of the M.C.A. Mr. Longmore moved, seconded by Mr. Sayle, "That this Council would be pleased to accept the line on the Victorian P.A.T.A. list if the wholesale price to retailers were made 9s. per dozen." Twopence on a 1s. sale was not considered a fair profit on a 1s. article.

Accounts.—Mr. Sayle moved, Mr. Fripp seconded, that accounts amounting to £25 2s. be passed for payment.

The chairman said that he hoped that retail chemists who had not yet paid their subscriptions would forward them to the Secretary as early as convenient.

The meeting adjourned.

Legal.

Illegal Sale of Veterinary Remedies.

Prosecution Under Poisons Act.

At the police court, Inglewood, on June 29, before Mr. E. Notley Moore, P.M., Charles Leslie Butchers, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, proceeded against J. C. Delbridge, saddler, Inglewood, on the following charges, all of which were alleged to have been committed on June 9, 1915:—

(1) Sold a poison containing more than one per cent. of emetic tartar, known as Wagstaff's Worm Powders.

(2) Sold a poisonous vesicating preparation of Cantharides known as Wagstaff's Horse Blister, and did not before delivery enquire from the purchaser his name, place of abode and occupation, and the purpose for which such poison was required, and did not make a faithful entry of such sale in the poisons book required to be kept for such purpose.

(3) Sold a tin of Wagstaff's Horse Blisters, a poisonous vesicating preparation of Cantharides.

Mr. W. E. Pearcey appeared for the informant, and Mr. F. E. Horan for the defendant, who pleaded guilty.

Mr. Pearcey said that the Board's inspector visited Inglewood on June 9 and purchased at defendant's shop a box of Wagstaff's Worm Powders and a tin of Wagstaff's Horse Blister. Neither of these articles was labelled poison, nor were the name and address of the seller stated on the label. Both of the preparations contained dangerous poisons and came within the first part of the second schedule to the Poisons Act 1890. Defendant, although warned some five weeks previously by Senior Constable Dunn, failed to make the necessary inquiries, and continued to sell the articles in question. Mr. Pearcey referred to the preamble to the Poisons Act, and pointed out the necessity of the provisions of the Act being strictly observed.

Charles Leslie Butchers gave formal evidence that defendant was not entitled to sell poison. On June 9 the inspector visited Inglewood and purchased the articles referred to. He paid 3s. for each article. In reference to the worm powders, the Board regarded these as particularly dangerous. There were 16 powders in the box, having an average weight of 88.72 grains. The Government Analyst's certificate showed that the powders consisted of a vegetable substance mixed with sod. chloride and 2.58 per cent. of tartar emetic, a poisonous salt of antimony. Witness said that in each powder there were from 1½ to 2 grains of tartar emetic. Holland, in Medical Chemistry and Toxicology, stated that three-quarters of a grain had proved fatal to a child. Blyth's "Poisons" stated the maximum medicinal dose as 1½ grains. Two grains had proved fatal to an adult. The case was a glaring one. The outside box was similar to a seidlitz powder box. It was not labelled "poison," whilst the powders themselves were wrapped in plain white paper and closely resembled licorice powder in appearance. With regard to the horse blister, this also contained a poison in the first part of the schedule. The Government Medico-Legal Analyst (Mr. Price) stated in his certificate that the ointment in the tin weighed nearly 2 oz. Analysis showed it to contain besides the fatty basis about one per cent. of powdered cantharides, a powerful vesicatory principle, and .330 per cent. of mercurial oxide, a poisonous mercurial salt. The medicinal dose, according to Martindale, of cantharides was 1-16 to ½ grain in a pill. Cantharides was a powerful irritant. It was commonly known as Spanish Fly. It possessed aphrodaisical properties, and had been known to cause abortion. In the 2 oz. of ointment there were 8.75 grains of cantharides. Petersen and Haines' Legal Medicine and Toxicology stated that severe poisoning and even death had resulted from the absorption of cantharides from the skin to which it had been applied as a vesicant.

To Mr. Moore, P.M.: He regarded both preparations as dangerous.

To Mr Horan: Defendant could not claim exemption under the section in the Poisons Act exempting medicines compounded by a registered veterinary surgeon for animals under treatment. This only applied to veterinary surgeons themselves making up a mixture to be given to an animal they were treating. The articles were labelled "Prepared by R. Wagstaff, veterinary surgeon, Bendigo."

Senior Constable Dunn said that early in May he called on defendant and warned him not to continue selling Wagstaff's veterinary preparations, as some of them contained poisons. Witness asked defendant if he knew that the articles contained a poison. Defendant said he did not know. Witness advised him to write to Wagstaff and find out, and defendant said he would do so.

This closed the case for the informant.

Mr. Horan said that his client admitted the offences. He was unaware that he was acting illegally. The few of the preparations he sold did not warrant him taking any risks. He was the supporter of a widowed mother and sister, and on that account he (Mr. Horan) asked that the fine might be made as low as possible, as the costs would be high. He asked that the third case might be withdrawn. Mr. Pearcey agreed to withdraw the third charge if substantial costs were granted in the other two.

Mr. Moore, P.M., said that defendant would be convicted.

Mr. Pearcey, referring to the penalty and the costs, said that defendant had a right of action against the wholesale seller of the poisons. He could recover the penalty and costs from Wagstaff.

Mr. Moore, P.M.: I believe he could. Wagstaff sold him something illegally. Under the Act he was only entitled to sell it to certain persons. Suppose I had a sick horse and took it to Wagstaff, he could make up a preparation containing a poison, but he could not sell that preparation to other persons for re-sale. Wagstaff knew the preparation contained poison. The defendant did not. The defendant was more sinned against than sinning. Had he not been warned by the constable, doubtless the Board would have been con-

tent to let him off with a caution. As the costs were heavy, he (Mr. Moore) did not intend to impose a heavy fine. Defendant would be fined 10s. on each of the first two charges. The third charge would be withdrawn. Costs amounting to £8 3s. 8d. were awarded. Defendant was given five weeks to pay.

Mr. Pearce expressed his thanks to Mr. Moore and the defendant for agreeing to the cases being heard at 2 p.m., thus allowing the Registrar and himself to return to Melbourne that night.

Chloroform Lozenges.

BREACH OF HEALTH REGULATIONS.

At the Fitzroy Court, on July 7, John Franklin Crosby and William Howell, Swanston-street, trading as William Crosby and Co., merchants and shipping agents, were charged with having sold an article of food, to wit, cough lozenges, which were adulterated, inasmuch as each article did not comply with the Health Board regulations. Percival Lennox, inspector, employed by the Health Board, stated that on 3rd May he visited the shop of Mrs. Florence Anderson, of 381 Brunswick street, and purchased half a pound of cough lozenges, a sample of which he sent to the Government analyst. Florence Anderson stated that she had purchased the lozenges from Messrs. Crosby and Co. Charles Price, Government medical analyst, stated that the lozenges analysed by him contained 8 per cent. of chloroform, which quantity was not deleterious to health. Defendants were fined £2, with £1/1/- costs.

P.D.L. Defends a Case.

Chemists' Prescriptions—Cox v. Brennan.

This was an action heard before Judge Murray in the New South Wales District Court at Sydney on 8th and 9th June instant, and should be of considerable interest to all dispensing chemists.

The plaintiff, Miss Cox, having obtained from a Mr. Tuple a prescription which he stated had been used by him with good results, took the prescription to defendant, who was a chemist carrying on business in Cremorne, Sydney, and made it up in the ordinary course, not, of course, knowing for whom it was intended.

The prescription was made up on 10th January, and on 14th April Miss Cox, through her solicitor, commenced an action in the District Court claiming £200 damages in respect of injuries she said she had sustained by reason of Mr. Brennan having negligently made up the medicine and using 'stale, improper and dangerous drugs.'

The plaintiff's evidence set out that she had previously taken the medicine with good results. Then she underwent a serious operation, and within a few weeks from coming out of the hospital had the mixture made up by defendant. She first took it on Saturday evening, and became violently ill with pains and diarrhœa. She continued to take it for four doses after meals, with similar results. Under cross-examination, she said her sister admitted that she was taking the ordinary variety meals of meat, vegetables, etc., and that the treatment continued for about five days after she ceased to take the medicine. She further stated that she had had the prescription since made up by another chemist and taken it without harm.

In support of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Molesworth, a "public analyst," was called, and he stated that he had analysed a mixture handed him by plaintiff's solicitor and found that acetic acid was present, and also that on tests the mixture, instead of yielding nearly an entirely crystalline body, as refined cane sugar should, yielded a permanent liquid, and he therefore considered that the mixture had been made from bad materials or had undergone acetous fermentation, and was unfit to be taken.

The prescription in question consisted of a combination of syr. glycerophosphate and syr. triumphosplate, and, under cross-examination, Mr. Molesworth admitted that he had taken as his guide for component parts Martindale and Westcott Extra-Pharmacopœia, 1915 Edition (which, according to Dr. Dight's evidence, was not to be in force in New South Wales until July next). It was pointed out that the British Pharmacopœia Codex, 1907, and other editions, and also the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary gave acetic acid as one of the necessary ingredients of glycerophosphate, and that any chemist, in the absence of any express directions on the prescriptions, was entitled to dispense according to any formulæ appearing in the recognised books.

The defendant, in his evidence, stated that the prescription had been properly made up by him from drugs freshly supplied him by Elliott Brothers, he merely making up the sweet syrup to add to their mixtures. He further stated that he received no complaint as to the mixture until he received a letter from the plaintiff's solicitor threatening action, and that he was given no opportunity of analysing or checking the analysis of the mixture.

It appeared that the Sydney Fire Office Limited, with whom Mr. Brennan had an indemnity policy, wrote to plaintiff's solicitor so informing him, and though the company received no reply, Mr. Brennan received a letter as follows:—

"On the 25th January last I wrote to you with reference to prescription of a mixture made up by you, and received in reply a letter from the Sydney Fire Office, informing me you held one of the company's indemnity policies, and requesting me to direct any communications I had to make on the matter to the company, but this I must decline to do, and will deal with you direct.

"In the first place, it is particularly refreshing to know that you have so absolutely little confidence in your capacity to prescribe that you have to insure yourself against the risk of your incompetency, and the fact that you are insured will afford excellent food for a judge and jury when the matter is being dealt with later on, and I might say, as a result of most exhaustive inquiries, I have never yet heard of any chemist insuring himself against defects of his prescriptions.

"I now beg to advise you that I have had your mixture analysed by Mr. F. H. Molesworth, F.C.S., F.G.S., Public Analyst, and his analysis is to the effect that the mixture as made by you

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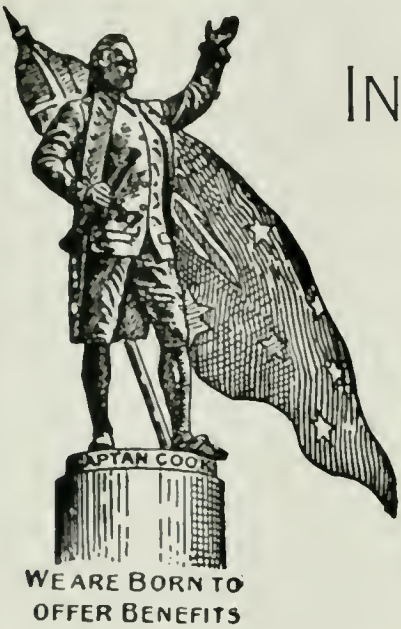

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is not in accordance with the prescription, and unfit to be taken, and his report and certificate may be inspected by you at my office at any time.

"I have now to inform you that it is now my intention to issue proceedings against you in respect of the negligence exhibited by you in the preparation of the mixture unless you forthwith pay my client reasonable compensation for the injury she sustained, and also pay the analyst's charges of £2 2s. and my costs of £5 5s."

The defendant's solicitors then asked for a medical examination of the plaintiff by Dr. Dight, which was granted, but on Dr. Dight examining the plaintiff in the presence of Dr. Ludlow, her medical adviser, he found that the examination had to be purely objective, as plaintiff refused to answer any questions, stating that her solicitor had instructed her not to answer.

For the defence, Dr. Dight stated the whole of plaintiff's symptoms were consistent with incipient diarrhoea, which, in his opinion, was the cause of the trouble, and had been aggravated by the food taken by plaintiff, and he stated that he thought that the medicine would probably assist to aggravate the trouble, but that it could not be the primary cause, as otherwise there must have been vomiting.

Mr. Byrn, of Dixon and Byrn, analytical chemists, gave evidence that the presence of acetic acid was necessary, according to the recognised formulæ, and was in any case harmless, and that the presence of acetic or any other free acid will account for the inversion of the sugar complained of by Mr. Molesworth.

Judge Murray, in delivering his judgment, said he must without a shadow of doubt find for the defendant, who had properly carried out his duties. He found that the plaintiff's illness, though perhaps an unfortunate coincidence, had nothing whatever to do with the making up of the mixture by Mr. Brennan, and he commented severely on the evil practice of one person having made up for his own use a prescription intended for another person. In this case a young woman was taking a mixture intended for a full-sized man.

The plaintiff's counsel asked that costs should not be allowed against plaintiff as she had been honestly mistaken, but His Honor, in refusing to disallow the usual costs to the successful defendant, stated that however sorry he might be for the plaintiff, he was more sorry for the defendant, whose professional character had been assailed without the slightest ground, and His Honor then commented unfavourably on the refusal of the plaintiff to answer questions on the medical examination, and also referred to the letter written by plaintiff's solicitor, which has been already quoted.

Mr. Weigall (instructed by Mr. Claude Manning) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Coyle (instructed by Messieurs. Wilson and Harriott) for the defendant.

Judge Murray made a suggestion that all chemists should note on their drugs the date of their purchase, so that they would then be in a position to swear positively when charged with using stale drugs.

The defendant in the above case has forwarded the following letter to Mr. H. D. B. Cox, chairman P.D.L. (N.S.W.):—

Dear Sir,—

I wish to thank you personally for inducing me to become a member of the P.D.L. some months ago, and thus providing through the Sydney Fire Office Ltd. legal defence for me in the recent suit brought against me on a false charge of dispensing error. I cannot be sufficiently thankful to the Sydney Fire Office for so earnestly taking up the case, and providing the best of legal talent, and thereby defeating the designs of an enterprising lawyer and his plastic client.

Although it was my misfortune to have this unscrupulous and damaging charge brought against me, it should show my brother pharmacists that a similar thing may at any time happen to them also; that it is a risk to be guarded against even more than that of fire is certain.

With best wishes to P.D.L. and the Sydney Fire Office,—I am, yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) H. T. C. BRENNAN,

—(Ed. A.J.P.)

Correspondence.

Appeal for Tooth Brushes.

Federal Government House,
Melbourne,
8th July, 1915.

The Secretary,
Pharmaceutical Society,
Melbourne.

Dear Sir,

We have yours to hand enclosing copy of the Circular which you are issuing for the month. We thank you for your advice, as it will indeed avert duplication.

We trust the appeal will be fully successful, as these goods will be very acceptable.

Faithfully yours,
WALTER C. TOWNS,
Official in Charge,
Red Cross Society.

Quacks and Nostrums.

To the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

Sir,—Now that some attention is being paid to the "Patent" or Nostrum Trade do you not think that it is a good opportunity to take some steps to put a stop to the latest phase of secret remedy advertising? I am referring to those ads. which are so cleverly written, wherein the manufacturer of some secret remedy takes the gentle public into his confidence, informs him that if he is suffering from a complaint, or informs the ladies that they can be made beautiful, or, if possible, more beautiful by simply going to any respectable chemists (presumably a disreputable chemist won't do) and for a few pence purchasing an ounce of?—then follows some coined name, such as "Pure Gorax." The public are usually instructed to ask the chemist for "double strength" or "twice baked" or something. I am sure that any of your readers will readily understand to what I

refer. I have stood out against this form of quackery always, and never lost an opportunity of informing my customers of the true state of affairs. [illegible] I have written to the press without my letters being published. I have written to the Interstate Commission. The latter merely [illegible] to call with a view to [illegible] evidence, but up to the present have been unable to do so. Sure. Sir, we, as an honorable body of men, should [illegible] protest against this form of immoral vice, to the mind, is nothing short of a confidence trick. I feel perfectly certain that if the attention of the proper authorities be brought to this matter, immediate action would be taken to protect the public from this form of imposition.

Yours truly,

C. T. LOUGHNAN.

Clifton Hill, 26th June, 1915.

Answers to Correspondents.

G. B.—Irremongers cannot legally sell scrits of salts in Allenbury's Byno bottles. It is a very dangerous practice, and is prohibited by the Poisons Amendment Act, 1914.

V. B. C.—Veronite, Iodoform, and Iodoformin ointment must be treated as a poison in the first part of the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act 1890 (Victoria), unless it is dispensed on the prescription of a legally qualified medical practitioner.

J. H.—If a manufacturer sells a poison to a retailer not entitled to sell poisons, and such retailer is convicted of an offence for selling such poisons, he has a right of action to recover damages against the manufacturers.

T. M. B.—To join the P.D.L. you must sign an application form which may be obtained from the Secretary, E. A. Zons, 14 Castlereagh Street, Sydney. The entrance fee is £1, annual subscription 10/-, and the premium for the Indemnity Policy 10/- for £100 or 20/- for £200. If you take out a £200 policy the P.D.L. will cover you for a further £200 under its Floating Policy.

D. W. L.—If you enlist you should obtain the written consent of your employer to release you from your Indentures during the period of your service, and forward such letter of consent to the Pharmacy Board with a request that leave of absence may be granted to you. The Board has asked the Government to pass a Bill giving discretionary power to accept the period of military duty as portion of the four years' apprenticeship.

Dental.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The meeting was held on Friday, 29th May, at eight p.m. The President (Mr. A. J. Evans, J.P.) occupied the chair. Also present: Dr. Lewis, Dr. Nicholls, and Dr. Yule. Apologies were received from Mr. T. F. W. Hall (who was at the Seymour military camp, in connection with his official duties), and Dr. Nihill.

Prosecutions.—The Registrar reported the result of the prosecutions at Bendigo on the 3rd of June last of L. L. Cole and R. T. Jones, for breaches of the Dental Acts. The charges against Cole had been dismissed without costs; but Jones was convicted on the charge of not exercising personal supervision, and had been fined £5 and ordered to pay £6 6s costs.

Provision for Past Students.—The action taken by the Board at its meeting of the 21st of May, 1915, making provision for preserving the rights of past students, was confirmed. The Regulation was passed as follows:—

Provision for Past Students.—Dental students, who have passed the modified examination under the provisions of the Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council on the Seventh day of May One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and dental students who passed the examination under the Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council on the Twenty-eight day of January One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six shall be entitled to the Diploma of Licentiate of Dental Surgery of Victoria, upon fulfilling all the requirements of the fourth year of study of the curriculum for the said Diploma (with the exception of attendance at the dental practice of the Australian College of Dentistry), and upon passing the recognised examination in all the subjects of such fourth year."

Patriotic Fund.—Dr. Yule moved:—

"That, in view of the decision announced in the press, that the Honorable the Minister of Defence intends to appoint dentists at the various hospital bases, the Board take immediate action with a view to requesting the dentists of Victoria to subscribe to a Victorian Dentists' Patriotic Fund, with the object of presenting to the Defence Department for service abroad a motor ambulance waggon replete with every appliance necessary for surgical and prosthetic dentistry."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Lewis, and carried unanimously and enthusiastically. A substantial sum was subscribed in the room in furtherance of the resolution.

Notice of Motion.—Dr. Yule gave notice as follows, for the next meeting of the Board: "That the Dental Board of Victoria consider the advisability of having district representation."

The following letter was received from the Under Secretary:—

Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne,
3rd June, 1915.

Sir,—I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, forwarding copies of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the Dental Board of Victoria for the year ending the 28th February, 1915, and the Dentists' Register for the year 1915.

I have, &c.,

W. A. CALLAWAY.

College Notes.

The Pereira Medal.

The Age (July 3rd) states: The Pereira medal, the highest award available for pharmaceutical students, has this year been won by Miss Dora F. White. This is a second time a woman pharmacist has achieved this honour, a previous winner being Miss Gertrude H. Wren, to whom the medal was awarded in 1908. It is only in comparatively recent years that the woman pharmacist has become a conspicuous figure, and the fact that the medal has twice been awarded to woman pharmacists in seven years is significant.

It may be of interest to our readers to know that Dr. Plowman, Lecturer in Botany at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, was awarded this medal in 1873.

Lectorial Board Meeting.

A meeting of the Lectorial Board of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy was held on June 30.

Present: Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., in the chair, and Mr. T. E. Turner and Dr. Plowman, Hon. Sec. An apology for inability to attend was received from Mr. Stanton.

Apprentices' Competition.—Mr. Turner submitted a skeleton scheme which had been outlined by Mr. Stanton and himself to be forwarded to the Council in response to the request of that body respecting the encouragement of registered apprentices. After discussion, the following suggestions were adopted for submission to the Council:—

1. That no examination as such be held.

2. That apprentices be divided into two classes, the one to embrace apprentices in their first and second year, and the other to embrace apprentices in their third and fourth year.

3. That apprentices of the first and second year be invited to send in specimens or samples of stock galenicals, such as Tinctures (by percolation or otherwise), Extracts (e.g. Ext. Cascara), Ointments (e.g. Ung. Paraffini, Ung. Acid Carbol.), Liniments (e.g. Lin. Pot. Iod. cum. Sap.), &c., with short essays on such B.P. processes as are involved, having especial reference to personal observations in actual experience in preparing the sample exhibited.

4. That apprentices in the third and fourth year be invited to send in samples of such articles as scale preparations, granulated effervescing preparations, and of B.P. preparations involving chemical processes, such as Syr. Ferr. Iod., Syr. Ferri. Phosph. Co., with discussions of the chemistry involved, giving reasons for each step in each process, &c. Dispensing problems might also form part of the work of this class.

5. That the Board suggest to the Council that they (the Council) consider the desirability or otherwise of admitting unqualified assistants to the second class.

6. That the samples be submitted twice yearly.

7. That prizes be offered to each class on each occasion.

8. That the gentlemen appointed to judge the exhibits and essays previously indicate the nature of the exhibits, &c., to be sent in.

9. That adequate safeguards be adopted by certificates, &c., that the samples and essays are the sole work of the competitors.

It was agreed to forward to Mr. Couve, Dandenong, a letter of condolence for the loss of his two sons in the war. The meeting then terminated.

Old Collegians' Association—Melbourne College of Pharmacy.

The Pharmacy Collegians held their first social meeting at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy on June 28. A large gathering, including the members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, the College staff, together with their lady friends, spent a very pleasant evening and greatly enjoyed the excellent programme which the Collegians dispensed for their delectation.

The committee of the Association is indeed to be commended for its good start in the way of entertainment. There was but one expression, and that of enjoyment, by all those who were present. The big laboratory was scarcely recognisable. The utilitarian brick walls were covered with the flags of the British nation and its allies, and the laboratory shelves with their rows of reagents were skilfully metamorphised with festoons of red, white and blue. The programme was excellent, although lacking in instrumental music other than the piano. There are some good performers on different instruments in the profession throughout the State, but unfortunately they were not available.

After portion of the musical programme had been completed the chairman called on "Collegian David Cossar," the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, to present the prizes to the successful students of the College during the past year.

Mr. Cossar, who was received with applause, said that the reason the Society was not holding the usual conversazione this year was that all the available funds had been donated to the Patriotic, Belgium, Red Cross, and Ambulance Funds. He hoped that the Council would continue to follow this course instead of spending money on entertainments. (Hear, hear.) The Council had taken advantage of the present opportunity of presenting the prizes to the successful students at the first social evening of the Pharmacy Collegians' Association. He thought the selection had been a happy one. Referring to the Association, he wished the members, on behalf of the Council, every success. He felt sure that they had made a wise choice in putting Mr. Turner at the

head of affairs. Mr. Turner always had a cheery word for everyone he met, and his heart and soul were wrapped up in the movement.

Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., the senior lecturer, then introduced the prizewinners for the year 1914 as follows:—

Miss Lilian Andrew—
Bronze Medal in Materia Medica and Certificate of Honour in Botany.

Mr. Wm. L. Johnson—
Certificate of Honour in Materia Medica.

Mr. Henry H. W. Mann—
Bronze Medal in Chemistry.

Mr. Pickford J. Graham—
Silver Medal in Chemistry.

Miss E. L. Burton—
Silver Medal in Botany.

Mr. Douglas E. Towl—
Silver Medal in Materia Medica.
Bronze Medal in Botany.
Certificate of Honour in Chemistry, and the lecturer's prizes in Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany.

Mr. Cossar with a few appropriate words handed the prizes to the successful students. Referring to Mr. Towl, as the Dux of the class, Mr. Cossar congratulated him on his splendid success. Although he had won the lion's share of the prizes, yet he sympathised very much with him in not having won the gold medal, which was presented to the student who obtained 75 per cent. marks in each subject. Unfortunately Mr. Towl had not received 75 per cent. in one subject, although his average for all of the subjects was 82 per cent. If he remembered rightly, he had won a gold medal which had been won at a Final Examination on his (Mr. Towl's) father's watch chain, and he trusted that at a later date Mr. Towl, jun., would be successful in winning the gold medal for the Final Examination. (Applause.) Mr. Cossar said that he noticed that Mr. Towl had secured the whole of the lecturer's prizes. He thought that the lecturers' prizes were the hardest of all to win, as they were awarded on the marks gained during the whole year. To win the lecturers' prizes meant consistent hard work from the beginning to the end of the course.

The artists who contributed to the programme were:—Miss Emily Craig, pianoforte solo; Miss Lily Breem, song, "Until" (encore, "An Emblem"); Miss Vera Carew, song, "Smile! Red Sun!" (encore, "A Lullaby"); Miss Elaine Shaw and Miss Floss Taylor, dialogue, "The Crystal Gazer"; Mr. A. G. Westlake, songs, "The Deathless Army" and "My Old Shako" (encore, "Come, Sing to Me"); Mr. Osmond Smith, "The Heroes of the Dardanelles" (encore, "The March of the Cameron Men"); Mr. John Champion, song, "We left the Baby on the Shore"; Mr. G. H. Kendall, song, "Till the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold" (encore, "Dawn"); Mr. Claud Hall recited "On the Eve of the Battle of Agincourt"; Mr. Hall's interpretation of this was one of the features of the evening. Mr. Rex Tyler gave a humorous song, "The Drug Stores," and as an encore, "The Lost Draught." A feature of the programme was that all the items with two or three exceptions were contributed by members of the Association. Miss Elaine Shaw, who took part in the dialogue is a daughter of Mr. Duncan Shaw, one of the early students of the College.

At the termination of the programme light refreshments were handed round by the committee, and an enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

General Meeting.

A general meeting of the members of the Pharmacy Collegians Association, was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on the evening of July 12th, when Mr. T. E. Turner presided over an attendance of about 30, including the President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. Cossar), the College Lecturers, the Secretary and 15 lady students. After one or two musical items, the President referred to the part students were taking in connection with the war. He invited all those present to follow the King's example by abstaining from alcohol until the war ended. Mr. Turner said that the first business was to decide whether a dance should be held or not. Mr. Westlake moved that a dance be held similar to that held last year. Mr. McIntyre seconded pro forma. Mr. Ready (Hon. Sec.) said if a dance were held, the proceeds should go to some patriotic fund. Mr. Westlake agreed to this being added to his motion. Mr. May asked whether it would not be better to postpone the dance. He moved that the question of the annual dance being held be deferred to the next annual meeting. Mr. Arthur Vale seconded. The amendment was lost. Mr. May then moved a further amendment, that a vote of the whole of the members be taken on the question. Mr. Turner said he thought the meeting should decide. Mr. Gabriel thought that the matter should have been placed on the business paper. He did not know it was going to be discussed. As no notice had been given, he would second the amendment. Mr. Ready pointed out that there would be considerable difficulty in taking a vote of all the members by post. The President said he could not accept the amendment, and put Mr. Westlake's original motion, which was carried by 13 votes to 11. The arrangements for the dance were left in the hands of the committee. Mr. Turner then gave a short address on the objects of the Association. He said that after 400 circulars had been addressed, the committee had only got as far as the year 1912. The Association had held a general meeting at which the rules were adopted. One or two walking tours had been carried out and had been very successful, other walks were now being arranged. In the "Argus" every Saturday (Tutors' and Clerks' columns) there would be an advertisement announcing what was being done by the Association. He trusted that all old students would do their best to make the Association a success. (applause.) During the evening several Collegians and their friends rendered a very enjoyable musical and elocutionary programme.

Obituary.

Death of Mr. S. S. Strutt, J.P.

Considerable regret was expressed during the month at the death of Mr. S. S. Strutt, which occurred at St. Kilda on July 1st. Mr. Strutt had been ailing for some time, and the news of the death of his eldest son at the Dardanelles two weeks previously undoubtedly hastened his end.

Mr. Strutt's early connection with pharmacy dates back nearly 50 years. A native of Nottinghamshire, he served his apprenticeship to a Yorkshire chemist, and passed the British qualifying examination in 1868. His name still appears on the British Register. He came to Victoria in 1872 in the sailing vessel, the "Carlisle Castle," which occupied three months in completing the voyage from London to Melbourne via the Cape. A fortnight after his arrival he accepted a position with Mr. Fred Hewlett (brother of the late Dr. Hewlett), who was then in business in Powlett-street, East Melbourne. Six months later Mr. Strutt purchased the business, and when he was married in 1883 he acquired the property also. To have personally carried on a business in the same premises for forty years is a unique experience in itself. During his residence in East Melbourne, Mr. Strutt took an active part in municipal affairs. He was Returning Officer for the district, a city auditor and a Justice of the Peace, and in the fulfilment of the duties pertaining to these offices he made a host of friends in public life. He was fond of sport, and for some years was a member of the committee of the M.C.C.. Mr. Strutt's official connection with pharmacy dates back many years. He became a member of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1879. For 27 years he was a member of the Pharmacy Board (1886-1913), and occupied the presidential chair in 1902-3. His connection with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society commenced in 1893, when he was elected after an exciting poll, and continued until his retirement in 1913. At the memorable dinner given to the retiring members of the Board in March, 1913, one of the features of the evening was the magnificent reception accorded to Mr. Strutt, a fitting acknowledgment of the many years' valuable service he had rendered to pharmacy. He was a man of a retiring disposition and had a pet aversion of public speaking. Possessed of many social charms and a genial nature, he made a great number of friends, all of whom mourn his loss. The interment at Boroondara Cemetery was of a private nature, and consequently only a few pharmacists attended. Messrs. D. A. Cossar, E. T. Church, A. W. Craig, J. W. Black, and H. Shillinglaw were present as old friends of the deceased. The Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society sent wreaths of flowers. A widow and one son survive to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father.

Personal.

Mr. A. J. Miller, Hobart, paid a visit to Melbourne early in August.

Mr. H. Mitchell has accepted a position with Mr. S. H. Blake.

Mr. A. W. McGibbony has purchased the business of Mr. H. A. Lay, at Eaglehawk.

Mr. J. V. Kissell has been appointed to a position at the Williamstown Dispensary.

Mr. W. A. Gordon will be relieving Mr. H. E. S. Bird, commencing on July 19th.

Mr. Duncan Shaw is relieving Mr. Sanders, of Mornington, for a few days.

Mr. J. J. Carrol has accepted a position at the Melbourne Hospital.

Mr. K. T. Galbraith, after temporarily relieving here, has gone to New South Wales, where he is at present with Dr. Sproule, Canbelago.

Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. report the sale of the business of Mr. W. B. Reid, Glenferrie Road, Malvern, to Mr. T. E. Wade, Auburn.

Mr. Frank J. Taylor is relieving Mr. H. M. Walters for a few days, and then goes on to relieve Mr. A. W. McGibbony, Wedderburn.

Mr. Alan Cunningham, son of Mr. J. J. Cunningham, Echuca, has gone to Mr. G. T. Le Couteur, Glenferrie.

Mr. A. L. Craven has recently undergone an operation at the Homeopathic Hospital. It is believed that the operation was successful.

Mr. Gibbs, representative of Messrs. J. and E. Atkinson is at present in Melbourne, and is now booking orders for the Christmas Trade.

MR. H. H. W. MANN, who was reported to have been leaving Messrs. Bain and Co., St. Kilda, to join Mr. F. H. Leete, is remaining with Messrs. Bain and Co.

MR. CHAS. THOM is assisting Messrs. Murton and Battarbee, Moonee Ponds, during the absence of Mr. Battarbee, who is unwell and will be away for a few weeks.

MR. MORRIS, representing Messrs. Allen and Hanburys paid a visit to Melbourne during the month. He reports that Mr. McGrath is now convalescent after his long illness.

The following additional two members of the staff of Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, have volunteered for Active Service:—Mr. H. Jackson, at present in Camp, and Mr. J. Whipp, shortly to enter Camp.

MR. E. W. FRANCIS, who is at present on active service, is a son of Mr. R. P. Francis of Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, Melbourne, and not of Mr. G. W. Francis, as reported in our last issue.

MR. GEO. MITCHELL, Footscray, suffered a bereavement on June 21 by the death of his father, Mr. Wm. Mitchell, J.P., who was a very old and esteemed colonist, and who for many years took a leading interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the district in which he resided.

MR. COLIN MCDONALD, who is well known to Victorian pharmacists, has joined the staff of Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury. Before leaving Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. the employees of that firm presented him with a handsome case of fish knives and forks.

MR. E. R. COURTNEY, late of Penshurst, has been appointed dispenser at the Port Moresby Hospital, Papua. He left Melbourne to take up his new duties on July 10th. Mr. Courtney was registered in Victoria in August, 1909, after passing the Final Qualifying Examination.

MR. H. J. MEWKILL, St. Arnaud, one of the directors of P.D.L., suffered a sad bereavement during the month, in the death of his wife. Two weeks previously Mrs. Mewkill was stricken with typhoid, and despite unremitting care and attention, she died from the effects of the fever on July 5. Her two boys, aged seven and five years, were also at the same time laid up with the same illness. Mrs. Mewkill was greatly esteemed throughout the district. The Town Hall flag was hoisted at half-mast, as a mark of respect, Mr. Mewkill being the Government representative on the St. Arnaud Waterworks Trust.

MR. WALTER R. ANDERSON died suddenly at Bendigo, on June 23. He had been suffering from an attack of influenza and pleurisy, and although his illness was regarded as serious, his death was unexpected. The late Mr. Anderson was 45 years of age, and the son of the late Mr. Walter Whitlock Anderson, chemist, of Windsor. He was a dispensing chemist by occupation, and for the past 12 years had been employed by Dr. H. L. Atkinson, of View Street. He was unmarried, and of a retiring nature. For some years he took a keen interest in mining, and was a familiar figure at the local Stock Exchange. Being of a genial disposition, he was highly respected by a wide circle of friends, who will sincerely regret to learn of his death.

SOME EARLY VICTORIAN MAPS. At the June Meeting of the Historical Society of Victoria, Mr. F. G. A. Barnard, of Kew, read an interesting paper entitled "Some Early Victorian Maps." He based his remarks on Ham's "Map of Australia Felix," dated 1847, of which a fine copy belonging to the Society was exhibited. He referred to the accurate position of so many of the natural features, indicating good work on the part of early surveyors of our State, and by means of the key, gave the positions of the runs of many of the prominent leaseholders of the time. He also exhibited, among other items, copies of Ham's "Map of the Melbourne and Geelong District," 1849; Ham's Map of Victoria," 1853; Proeschel's "Map of Victoria," 1860; and Dr. Lang's "Phillipsand," 1847, containing interesting maps of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales and of Gippsland, remarking on each in passing.

Trade Notes.

MARKET CHANGES:—It is cabled from London that Bromides are worth 9/- per lb.; Caffeine has advanced by 4/- per lb. and Codliver Oil is worth 300/- per barrel in a strong market.

MR. T. E. WADE, Auburn, has purchased the business of Mr. W. B. Reid, Glenferrie Road, Malvern, and will conduct it as a branch pharmacy, under the management of Mr. V. G. Morgeson, a former apprentice, and late manager Blake's Cash Chemists, Flinders St., Melbourne.

A CURIOUS ORDER.—A Melbourne pharmacist recently had the following written order presented at his counter by a *lady*. In green type on the left-hand corner of the sheet of paper were the words "RELIGIOUS SERVICES." Then followed: "Kindly serve bearer with a box of No. O Jhon Jurant yellow sandalwood oil capsules No. O and oblidge." The pharmacist is keeping the order, together with a number of other mementoes he has gathered up during the past 20 years.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME AND CO. are now manufacturing a number of British-made chemicals, amongst which are the following:—Antifebrin, phenacetin, cocaine hydrochloride, hexamine, sodium-glycerophosphate crystals, atropine sulphate, hyoscyamine sulphate, hyoscine hydrobromide, homatropine hydrobromide, eserine salicylate, pilocarpine nitrate, tropacocaine hydrochloride, betacucaine hydrochloride, salvarsan, and neo-salvarsan. An exhibition of these chemicals was recently held in London and evoked considerable interest.

KEMP'S VULCANISING CO. LTD.—Since the outbreak of war, many wholesale druggists' sundriesmen have experienced great difficulty in obtaining supplies of all classes of rubber and vulcanite goods such as syringes, crutch pads, douche fittings, air cushions, and everything of a rubber and vulcanite nature, as so many of these goods

came from the Continent in the past. Kemp's Vulcanising Co. Ltd., Deansgate, Manchester, have come rapidly to the front as producers of these specialities. Full particulars will be sent on application.

CHEMISTS' HOURS. — Closing hours for chemists' shops in Ballarat City, Ballarat East and the district of Geelong have been fixed by regulation as follows:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 8 p.m.; Friday, (Ballarat 9 p.m., Geelong 10 p.m.); Saturday, 1 p.m., with permission to re-open from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Petitions were presented by the local pharmacists in each case to the Minister of Labour, and as a majority was found to favour closing on Saturday afternoon, regulations were prepared and approved, and have since been gazetted.

MESSRS. DEARBORN LTD. draw attention to the complete list and prices of their specialities published in this issue, together with the specialities of Messrs. Parker, Belmont and Co., and the Johnson Laboratories for whom they hold the agencies. The firm still find by complaints received from the public that many chemists are unaware that the whole of these lines are obtainable from their wholesaler. The goods are supplied on the strict understanding that they are returnable for exchange or credit should they become unsaleable for any cause, such as surplus stock, etc., also circulars and show cards are supplied on request.

"TABLOID" BRAND SPLINT OUTFIT which has been placed on the market by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., is a simple and reliable substitute for the often cumbersome wooden splint. Contained in a box the size of a small attaché case, the outfit consists of four narrow and four broad metal sheets, each grooved in such a manner that the splints are easily adjustable according to the length required. Strips of felting are supplied for the purpose of padding. For finger splints a piece of stout card is furnished. The utility of the outfit is at once realised as soon as it is seen. For ambulance stations, first-aid companies, surgeries or hospitals, it is ideal and greatly to be preferred to the ordinary makeshift appliances which are commonly used for first-aid work.

"TABLOID" TRIANGULAR BANDAGE.—The use of the triangular bandage in first-aid work is well recognised, and it has been customary to print upon the fabric of the bandage illustrations representing the methods of application. A very striking advance in the quality and clearness of the pictorial representations has recently been effected in connection with the "Tabloid" Triangular Bandage. The designs, as will be seen from the accompanying illustration, are plain, precise, complete and in accordance with the latest practice. Another point of importance is that these "Tabloid" bandages are compressed into a very small space, one bandage occupying no more room than a matchbox, and they can, therefore, be carried without inconvenience in the pocket of the first-aid man. Each packet is provided with a stout covering which will resist wear and tear. "Tabloid" Triangular Bandages are issued by Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., in packets of two.

MR. JOHN RASMUSSEN'S business in Flinders-street, Melbourne, has been closed. This business has an interesting history. It was first established at the corner of Flinders and King streets. At one time Mr. F. Longmore owned it, but finding it desirable to devote all his attention to his Bourke-street branch, he disposed of the Flinders-street connection to Mr. F. P. Chegwidden, who did a thriving business. Mr. Chegwidden died, and his widow carried on the pharmacy. Gradually the old connection fell away, and the late Mr. Wm. Witt took over what was then little more than the proverbial "dead horse." Ultimately Mr. Rasmussen came into possession, and matters considerably improved. The business then had to be moved away from the old corner owing to the land being required for other purposes. Mr. Rasmussen having become interested in other ventures, decided to close up the business altogether, and thus brought to an end another of the old historic pharmacies of Melbourne's early days.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN FIVE LESSONS.—For many years now, it has been the custom of Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. to issue a new photographic booklet at the commencement of what may be called the photographic season. The standard they have set in these publications has been so high, that the demand has been phenomenal, and it is always a matter of wonder that even this enterprising firm can continue, not only to maintain the excellence of previous booklets, but even to surpass it each year.

The present booklet is unique in many respects. It attempts what at first might be thought an impossible task—namely, to teach photography, from exposing the negative to finishing the print, in five short chapters, no one of which occupies more than six small pages. And yet we must confess it succeeds in a wonderful way.

The booklet is absolutely devoid of padding—every word in its twenty-eight pages counts. A few years ago it would have been impossible to issue such complete instructions in so condensed a form, but in recent times investigation has done much to make photography an exact science as well as a delightful art so that everything is simplified, not only for the novice, but also for the expert. The illustrations are as usual of high quality, and are not mere decorations. They really illustrate and explain points dealt with in the press.

The cover is a fine photogravure reproduction of a blue toned bromide print from a photograph of Victoria Falls taken by The King's photographer, Mr. Ernest Brooks, and inside are further illustrations by well-known experts illustrating Sepia Toning, Green Toning and the effects of errors in exposure, both as regards plates and papers.

A copy of "Photography in Five Lessons" will be sent gratis and post free to anyone mentioning this paper. Address, Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., 481 Kent Street, Sydney.

Opium Preparations.

The Comptroller-General of Customs has issued a revised scale of opium preparations allowed to be sold by the wholesale trade to retail chemists.

"The following qualities are the annual allowance to pharmacists and others, for *bona fide* medicinal use:—

Solid Extract of Opium	2 ozs.
Liquid Extract	13 ozs.
Tincture	14 lbs.
Gum Opium (including powdered gum)	5 ozs.

"If in any instance it is found that an additional supply is necessary, special inquiry and application should be made before the matter becomes urgent.

"Special attention is drawn to the following.—After the 30th June the only Extracts and Tinctures of Opium that may be supplied by licensed importers to retail pharmacists shall be:—

Official extracts and Tinctures of the British Pharmacopœia of 1914.
Battley's Liq. Opii Sedativus.
Ferris' Nepenthe.
Sydenham's Laudanum (Tinct. Opii Crocata)
Squire's Liquor Mecomeus, and
Oppenheimer's Nepenthogen.

The quantities of Extract or Tincture supplied are to be computed on the basis of the B.P. strength. In the case of Battley's Liquor, the equivalent is to be obtained by multiplying the quantity sold by 1.7, such multiple representing the relative opium strength of the preparation as compared with the B.P. standard.

"As regards Morphine, Cocaine, Heroine, and the salts, preparations and derivatives thereof, it will be sufficient, until further instructed, if the books, as required to be kept, show merely the total weekly quantity of each drug sold, without particulars as to the names of customers, and the precise date of supply. If, however, great increases in the sale of any of these drugs suggest improper use, detailed records in regard thereto should be made, and the matter brought under notice."

"Lysol and the Silver Bullet."

The Attorney-General of the Commonwealth gave Messrs. Pearson's Antiseptic Co. Ltd. of London and Hull permission to use the Trade Mark Lysol throughout Australia, subject to certain conditions, and a few words on the subject of the Temporary Trade Mark regulations will, we trust, be of interest to our readers.

The temporary regulations were passed to assist British manufacturers to regain that portion of the Empire's trade that the Germans had by their various methods obtained a strong hold. Previous to the war, in various industries, it was almost impossible for a British manufacturer to compete, as the Germans were dumping their product on the export markets at cost and sometimes below cost, or again, the shipping firms in Germany had offered certain manufacturers extremely low freights to certain countries; these and various other causes which it would not do to dwell on now, were the cause of Great Britain losing a great deal of her Colonial commerce. The temporary regulations passed in 1914 were intended to help manufacturers to regain a portion, if not all, of that business.

Unfortunately, some firms have taken up the regulations without a thought of the future, and instead of taking away and keeping the German trade, they are merely keeping the business together for the Germans, who, if report is correct, will swamp these markets after the war is over, and though they won't thank those people who have helped to keep their name before the public, nevertheless, they will not be sorry to find that the demand for their articles has been kept alive.

To avoid this happening with "Lysol," Messrs. Pearsons have completely altered the packing of their substitute, and have incorporated with the Lysol trade mark their own British Trade Mark, "PACOLOL," and every bottle of disinfectant leaving their works will bear both trade marks.

There have been a good many infringements on registered rights to the Lysol trade mark in Australia, but in most cases these have been due to ignorance of the law in Australia concerning Temporary Trade Marks. The Australian Commonwealth Government passed an Act in May to protect holders of Temporary Trade Marks, and all infringements of those rights are liable to a penalty of Five Hundred Pounds.

"Lysol Pearson's" (Pacolol) is non-corrosive, and is identical in composition and Germicidal efficiency to the original manufacture. It has been tested several times by most eminent authorities, and the reports have been exceedingly favourable. The London Institute of Hygiene tested Pacolol most minutely, and a copy of their report will be sent by return on application.

When applying for the use of the Trade Mark Lysol in New Zealand, Mr. H. A. Reeves, the Australasian representative for Pearson's Antiseptic Co. Ltd., pointed out to the authorities that his company intended to use their own trade mark, "Pacolol," in conjunction with the former German Mark. The authorities thought so highly of this plan that they included the following clause in the agreement with the company:—"That the company will use with the name Lysol some other mark or means for distinguishing the goods."

Births & Deaths.

DEATHS.

MEWKILL.—On the 5th July, at St. Arnaud, Ada K., beloved wife of H. J. Mewkill, chemist.

STRUTT.—On the 1st July, at his residence, "Neringa," 1 Cowderoy-street, St. Kilda, Samuel Shippan, beloved husband of Mary Ann Strutt, aged 68 years.

AMERICAN **NASAL CREAM** (RUSSELL'S.)

THE PRESCRIPTION OF AN EMINENT SPECIALIST.

For the Relief of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, and Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane.

CONTAINS NO COCAINE OR MORPHINE.

Packed in Collapsible Tubes. Fitted with Patent Introducer.

SURE SELLER. GOOD PROFIT.

Exclusive Agents

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Maltine

Professor CHITTENDEN (Yale University), reports:—

"The results demonstrate conclusively the far greater diastasic value of your preparation and enable me to state, without any qualification whatever, that "MALTINE" far exceeds in diastasic power any of the preparations of malt which I have examined."

The word "Maltine" is our Registered Trade Mark.

The Maltine Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

183 Acton Vale, LONDON, W.

Australian Representative—Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE, 292 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

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YOU NEED BIG PROFITS! HOW TO GET THEM!

We offer you our line of Nerve Tonic Food—superior to anything in composition on the market—at a price that will give you a BIGGER PROFIT than any imported line.

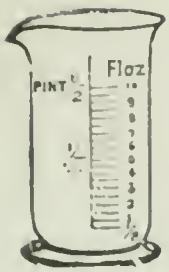
NEUROGEN!

This is no secret remedy. It contains simply Casein and Glycerophosphates. It is a food containing such ingredients that Medical Men are now constantly prescribing for all forms of Nerve Disorders, Neurasthenia, Neuritis, Anæmia, Indigestion, and Exhaustion from over-work and too much worry. See Martindale and Westcott, 1915 Edition.

FREE SAMPLES. GOOD SHOW CARDS.

Wholesale—9/- and 24/- per dozen. Retail—1 6 and 3 6. Protected under P.A.T.A. of Victoria.

Obtainable all Wholesale Houses, or L. H. BALLANTYNE, 493 Collins-street, Melbourne. Phone 7552.



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Microscopes, Assay and Chemical Balances, Crucibles, Gasoline Furnaces, etc., etc.

INSPECTION OF STOCK INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.

And at 8 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY.

TEL. 1377.

NOTICES.

Back Numbers of "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES (1884 to 1914) of the AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, ready for binding, are offered for sale by a Victorian pharmacist. Proceeds devoted to Belgian Relief Fund. Price, £3 3s. Apply Secretary Pharmaceutical Society, Melbourne.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA, 1914.

Candidates presenting themselves for the DECEMBER, 1915, Intermediate and Final Examinations will be required to possess a knowledge of the British Pharmacopoeia, 1914 (so far as it is applicable), and will be examined thereon in accordance with the requirements set out in the Examination Syllabus.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

NEW REGULATIONS.

REGULATION 77 of the 18th May, 1915, requires every registered chemist employed as manager of any pharmacy or dispensary to notify the Board of his appointment.

REGULATION 78 requires the proprietor of the business to notify the Board on the appointment of a registered chemist as manager.

REGULATION 79 requires the name of the registered chemist employed as manager to be conspicuously exhibited on the outside of the premises or in the shop window.

PENALTY, £10.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

He's Expecting You

Through the "A.J.P."

WHEN a wholesale or manufacturing house has something special to offer the trade, it can help its travellers materially by advertising in the trade journal. It quite often happens that the Pharmacist doesn't want to see the traveller. The traveller doesn't therefore get a chance to state his proposition. But if the Pharmacist is first interested in a proposition through his trade paper, he will be waiting for the traveller to come along to give him more particulars. Trade paper advertising assures a welcome for the traveller.

THE "Allenburys"

Milk-Food Cocoa

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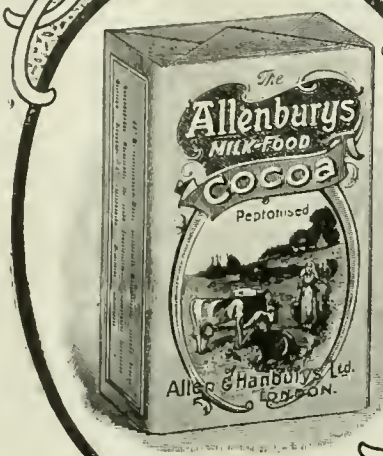

THIS highly nutritious and easily digested Cocoa is composed only of the purest

COCOA

WITH THE

"ALLENBURYS" MILK-FOOD.

Being peptonised during the process of manufacture, it is rendered most easy of digestion and forms an ideal beverage for the invalid and delicate persons who cannot readily digest cocoa as usually prepared. It will be found invaluable as a restorative and stimulating food-beverage in the sick-room and nursery.

For general consumption the "Allenburys" Milk-Food Cocoa provides a delicious and wholesome beverage, being especially useful as a light supper diet.

The "Allenburys" Milk-Food Cocoa contains in a small bulk the whole of the constituents necessary for making a cup of Cocoa. It is very easily and quickly prepared for use, the addition of boiling water only being necessary. It is therefore especially convenient for those travelling either by sea or land.

MANUFACTURERS:

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Australasian Addresses—

Office and Warehouse—13 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY.

Surgical Instrument Dep., B.M.A. Building, Elizabeth Street, Sydney.

Mellin's Food

is the most practical and, at the same time, the most scientific means for the modification of cow's milk for infant feeding.

By simply changing the proportions of Mellin's Food, milk, and water, a mixture adapted to the condition of even the youngest babe may be obtained.

SAMPLES OF MELLIN'S FOOD, and Literature concerning it, will be forwarded to any Member of the Medical Profession on request to

Messrs. GOLLIN & CO. PROPRIETARY LTD., MELBOURNE

WOOD'S
GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

REMARKABLE FOR ITS POPULARITY.
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Contains 50% Cresylic Acid and makes a clear solution when diluted.

4 oz.	... ...	4/- dozen.
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16 oz	... ...	14/- ,,
1 gallon tins	...	8/- gallon.
5 ,, drums	...	7 6 ,,

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Manufacturing Chemists,

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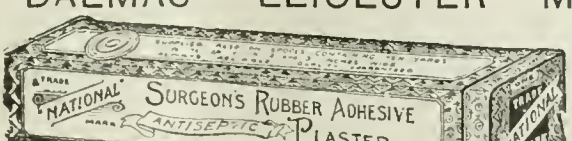
ST. DALMAS' LEICESTER" MEDICAL PLASTERS.



Rubber Adhesive Plaster

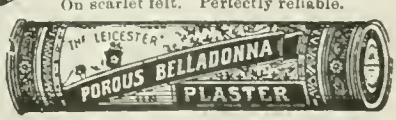
On Strong Cotton Cloth. Will stick *at once* and *perfectly* in any temperature, without warming. In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 14/- per doz. tins.

On Spools containing 10 yards:— ½-in. ½-in. ¾-in. 1-in. 1½-in. 2-in. 3-in. 9/- 10/- 12 6 15/- 19/- 23/- 30/- } Per doz Spools

On scarlet felt. Perfectly reliable.

The "Leicester" Emp. Belladonnæ

In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 2/- per tin.
In boxes of 2 dozen, 7½ x 5-in., 3.6 per dozen.
Your Belladonna Plaster is *the best* I have ever used."—D G —, M.D., The Hoe, Plymouth.



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PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORT. SPECIALITY TISSUE LINED, AND GUARANTEED SUITABLE FOR HOT CLIMATES.

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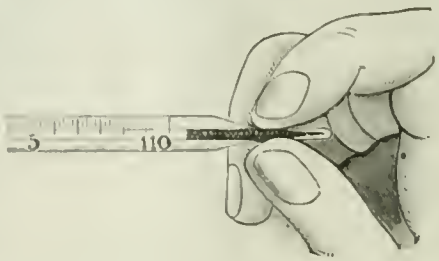

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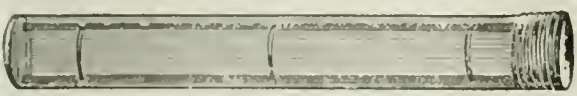
Milne's Antiseptic Ligatures.

In Straight Lengths.



Surgeons should see John Milne's Name on every package of these most reliable and convenient patented Ligatures, so as to avoid purchasing cheap and inferior imitations.

Each flask can be supplied in a wooden case at a small additional cost.

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We have just introduced a specially woven Gauze which is used as a basis for the above. It is uniformly bordered, very soft, closely and evenly woven, and most economical in use, and goes twice or thrice as far as the gauze usually supplied. We medicate it with any antiseptic and pack in one, three and six yard air-tight boxes and jars, if desired. "Moist" it can be so supplied.

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SILVERED WIRED DRAWN TOOTH BRUSHES.

"EVERFAST" TOOTH BRUSH

Patent. No. 6645.

As made before their Majesties The King and Queen at the Irish Exhibition, Dublin.

The actual brush made before their Majesties is now on view in Australia at 22 Young-street, Sydney, and can be obtained by customers to show in their window by request.

Every knot is so securely fastened that it is impossible for even a single bristle to come out, the danger and unpleasantness of loose bristles in the mouth being completely avoided.

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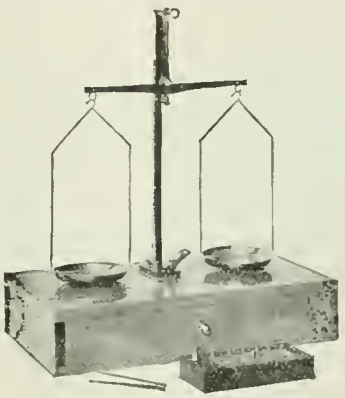
B.P. 1914. OFFICIAL METRIC SYSTEM

A Precision Metric Balance and Set of Weights for 31/6.



SPECIFICATION:—BALANCE on Satin-wood Stand, with drawer. Capacity, 50 grms.; sensitive to 5 mgms. Pillar in Black Enamel; Beam, Hangers and Loose Pans of Lacquered Brass.

Set of Weights in Mahogany block, 20 grms. to 1 cgm.; subdivisions of agramme under glass plate. Brass Forceps. The whole Balance is detachable and, with the weights, can be packed in the drawer.

This provides an Efficient, Handsome and Inexpensive Equipment, necessary to every Pharmacy.

Orders are now being booked for forward delivery in July-August, and will be met in rotation as received.

TERMS —31 6 Complete Outfit, net cash. Postage extra: throughout New South Wales, 1/6; other States and New Zealand, 2 - each outfit.

T. I. WALLAS,

Manufacturing and Analytical Chemist,

IMPORTER OF FINE CHEMICALS AND SCIENTIFIC SUPPLIES,

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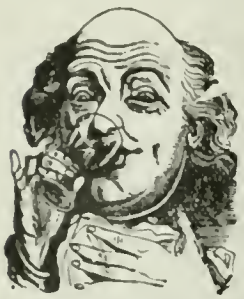
Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be held on 16th and 17th December, 1915. Authors for 1915 are Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto 2 and Caesar, De Bello Gallico, Book 5.

A. FORSTER, Registrar,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain.
Sydney, 8th February, 1915.



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ATKINS STREET, NORTH MELBOURNE.

If you have Heartburn, Headache, Gout, Biliousness, or Acidity of the Stomach TRY

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

It is free from taste, smell, or roughness to the palate.

This Remedy was first prepared by Dr. Thomas Henry, of Manchester, in the year 1772, and has been before the public for one hundred and forty years—surely a wonderful record and proof of its remarkable medicinal value.

One dose will relieve Heartburn, and a few doses will correct Acidity, Gout, Headache, and Biliousness.

It is the mildest and safest aperient for the most delicate constitutions, and can be given to children in early infancy.

Sole Makers—THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY
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Price 2/9 and 4/6 per Bottle.
Can be obtained from all the leading chemists in the United Kingdom and Abroad

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Barley, Wheat, and Milk in Powder Form

IN WASTING DISEASES.

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Prepared in a moment with water. No Cooking.

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BRITISH MADE

Proteid Phosphate Food

is worth your consideration.

Have you written us for Particulars?
If not, don't omit to do so at once.

Help us to assist the BRITISH Manufacturer, and thus help yourself and

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Complete List of Dearborn Specialities.
Always to the "front" and on the "move."
Examine your stocks and remember that "reserves" are just as necessary as a "front line" show.

Preparation.	Price per doz.	Public per pkg.
ALLACITE	35/7	4 -
BORANIUM ..	35/7	4/-
CLEMINITE ..	35/7	4 -
COLLIANDUM	35 7	4/-
ONALITE	35 7	4 -
PERCOL	35 7	4 -
STALLAX	35 7	4 -
TEKKO PASTE	35/7	4/-
SILMERINE	35/7	4/-
EXT. BARSYDE	35/7	4/-
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CAXINE ...	49 -	5/6

Round Figures for Splits.

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JETTALINE .	48 10	5/6
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LIQUID PERCOL ..	48 10	5 6
PHEMINOL ..	56/5	6/3
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STYMOL	56/5	6 3
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AUTOMATIC and SEMI-AUTOMATIC

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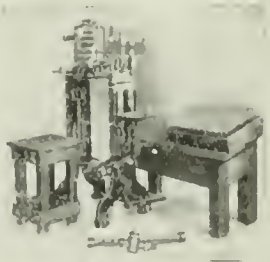
Machines for filling all liquids, thick, thin, or containing sediment, into any size or shape of bottle, flask, can, drum, shallow tin box. Especially adapted to suit the requirements of Druggists, Sauce Manufacturers, Patent Medicine Proprietors, Packers of Honey in glass or tin, etc. Electrical Filling Machines to fill liquid Metal Polish Oil, Spirit, Paint, Enamel Varnish etc., into tin or iron vessels, any shape and any capacity, from 2oz. to 10 gals. Automatic, Rapid, Accurate.



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Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

OVER 6,000,000 BOXES SOLD YEARLY.

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The 1s. 1½d. box contains 56 pills.

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Coughs, Asthma. Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

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Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath, and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING each.

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examinations: WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 1st and 2nd September, 1915.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—Euclid, Books I. and II.

N.B.—The following propositions of Euclid are of secondary importance, and need not be studied for the Examination:—

Book I.—Propositions 2, 7 (if Prop. 8 is proved by the method independent of 7, which is given in all modern text-books), 24, and 25.

Book II.—Propositions 6, 8, 10.

The two Corollaries to Prop. 32, Book I., will be treated as propositions.

TIME-TABLE.

FIRST DAY.

Latin ...	10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Arithmetic ...	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

English ...	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Algebra ...	12.30 p.m. to 2.20 p.m.
Euclid ...	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

TEXT BOOKS.

The following text books are recommended by the Examiner:—

LATIN.—Accidence, syntax and composition. Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar. Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

ENGLISH.—Accidence, syntax, and analysis. Any good school treatise, such as Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ARITHMETIC.—Any good school treatise.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. Longman's Junior School Algebra will be found a serviceable book.

Geometry.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Books I. and II. The editions by Hall and Stevens, Smith and Bryant, V. E. Layng or R. Deakin (University Tutorial Series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

PASS STANDARD.

THE marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. in all the subjects.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOK, JUNE.

The Text Book in English for September and December, 1915, and March and June, 1916, will be:

A Victorian Anthology (M. P. Hansen.) Part I.

To be memorised:—

Tennyson—*Three Songs* and *Crossing the Bar*
Browning—*Prospice*.
Kipling—*Flag of England*.
Henley—*England*.
Newbolt—*Clifton Chapel*.
Cuthbertson—*Sunrise*.

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

REPORTS ON PAPERS.

REGULATION 57.—Any candidate who desires a report on any of the written papers submitted by him at any examination shall, within fourteen days of the publication of the results of such examination, lodge with the Registrar an application for a report on such papers, and shall pay the following fees:—

Preliminary Examination: 10/6 for any or all of such papers.
Intermediate or Final Examination: 10/6 for each paper to be reported on.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY in December, 1915. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th September, 1915.

Candidates must give ten days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Section 88, Sub-division 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III., must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

Office of the Pharmacy Board, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"CHLORODYNE, LONDON"

Memorandum.

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"THE ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE,"
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TRADE MARK.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

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'Carry on' and increase your profits by recommending your customers to send their Soldier friends a bottle of Freeman's Chlorodyne—1/1½, 2/9 or 4/6 size.

Not only is your profit on every sale a large one—as our previous advertisements in the Journal show—but the remedy we ask you to commend is, as you know, thoroughly reliable and perfectly suitable for the purpose indicated.

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'Freeman's Chlorodyne The great use of Chlorodyne for Campaigners is acknowledged.'

The 'GLOBE' Newspaper (London), 17/9/14, says:—
'A bottle of this specific should most certainly form part of every soldier's kit.'

So brother overseas! 'Carry on' with that enthusiasm and determination only known to Britons.

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Deformed Feet Orthœpedically Treated and lameness greatly diminished, and Instruments when required.

Corns, Bunions, and Ingrowing Toe-Nails Skilfully Removed without risk or pain. Ladies and Gentlemen attended to at their private residence by appointment. *Special arrangements for families.*

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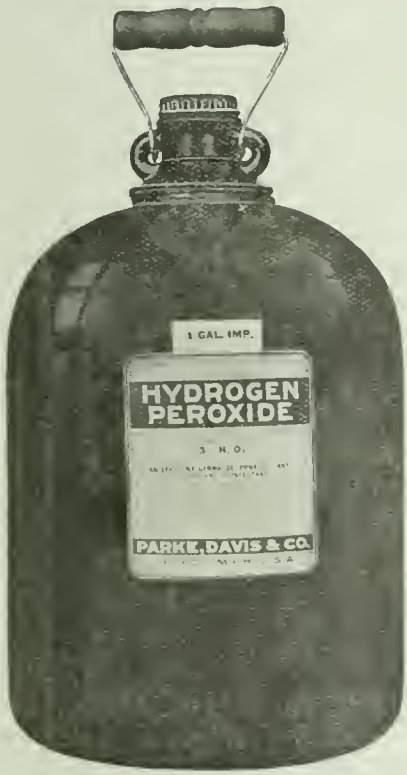

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Uniform in chemical and physical excellence with the Carbonate. Both salts ensure uniformity in dispensing.

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Fulfils all the requirements of the pharmacist, and provides a perfectly reliable anæsthetic to supply to medical clients.

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Minimise lock-up of capital in alcohol. Diluted they correspond to freshly-prepared B P tinctures. Special attention is directed to the Tinctures of Digitalis and Hyoscyamus, which are amongst those prepared from materials grown on the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm.

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